

Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
(NPPR)
SJ 100-3
VOLUME 22

PAGES REVIEWED: 111

PAGES RELEASED: 111

OPCA-24 (11-1-97)

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☒ FOIA/PA

☐ Litigation

☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: John Collingwood

Subject: Puerto Rico Independence Movement

Computer or Case Identification Number: Administrative

Title of Case: _____ Section _____

* File 57-106-3

Serials Reviewed: 3585, 3715

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

☐ FOIA/PA

☐ Litigation

☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____

Subject: _____

Computer or Case Identification Number: _____

Title of Case: _____

* File _____ Section _____

Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

☐ FOIA/PA

☐ Litigation

☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____

Subject: _____

Computer or Case Identification Number: _____

Title of Case: _____

*File _____ Section _____

Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location *File _____ Section _____

*Indicate if FBIHQ or Field Office File Number.

(This Form Is To Be Maintained As The Top Serial Of The File, But Not Serialized.)

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION-~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

This case originated at SAN JUAN

Report made at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Date 5-1-52 Period: 4/7-12, 14, 16-18, 23-25/52 Report made by CIC:WAG b7C

Title NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Synopsis of Facts: Confidential informant advises that the Nationalist Party in Chicago is devoting most of its efforts to collecting money for the Party. Meetings continue to be held, mostly in Waukegan, Illinois.

GONZALO LEBRON, Party Organizer, made trip to Puerto Rico, January, 1952. JULIO PINTO GANDIA, reported to be leader of Party in New York, visited Chicago March, 1952, and J. BERNARDO LEBRON, Party official for New York, visited Chicago on unspecified date. Nationalist Party front group continues to function in Chicago under name of Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity of Chicago. Leaders of Puerto Rican Civic League, newly organized group, in contact with GONZALO LEBRON. Nationalists intimidating Puerto Ricans in order to collect money and [redacted] Puerto Rican, who opposes the Nationalists, beaten by [redacted]

[redacted] Assaultants and LEBRON to be tried for assault and battery 5/21/52. Nationalists have threatened violence if OSCAR COLLAZO executed. BERNARDO TORRES and WILLIAM MATOS have left Chicago due to violation of local law. FRANCISCO CORTES now President of local board. Confidential Informant advises [redacted] claims Nationalist Party membership in Chicago of 50 members but informant advises only about 15 members continuously active.

Appvd & Fwd:

SAC DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Copies of this report

- 10 - Bureau (62-7721) (RM)
- 7 - San Juan (100-3) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (100-7639) (RM)
- 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
- 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Chicago (RM)

- 1 - Secret Service, Chicago (RM)
- 13 - Chicago (105-498)

SECURITY INFORMATION-~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 copies destroyed 11-26-57
2 copies retained
Copy #1

① 100-3-3585
② make summary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
I. BACKGROUND - - - - -	2
A. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES - - - - -	2
II. GENERAL ACTIVITIES - - - - -	3
A. MEETINGS - - - - -	3
B. TRAVEL OF LEADERS - - - - -	4
C. ACTIVITIES OF FRONT GROUPS AND OTHER GROUPS	5
1. Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity	
of Chicago - - - - -	5
2. Puerto Rican Civic League - - - - -	7
3. Organization for the Advancement of	
Puerto Ricans in Chicago - - - - -	8
D. RESORT TO VIOLENCE - - - - -	9
1. Threats and Intimidation - - - - -	9
2. Oscar Collazo - - - - -	10
E. POSSESSION OF FIREARMS - - - - -	11
F. FINANCES - - - - -	11
G. SECURITY MEASURES - - - - -	12
H. PROPAGANDA - - - - -	12
I. PARTY RECORDS - - - - -	13
J. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS - - - - -	13
III. MEMBERSHIP	14
A. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP - - - - -	14
B. OFFICERS - - - - -	14
C. MEMBERS - - - - -	15
D. SYMPATHIZERS - - - - -	18

CG 105-498

DETAILS: For the purpose of brevity the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico will be hereinafter referred to as NPPR.

I. BACKGROUND

A. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

[redacted] of known reliability, advised on February 23, 1952, that there had been no recent comment among the Nationalists in Chicago regarding PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, imprisoned Nationalist Party leader. [redacted] stated, however, that from his knowledge of the Nationalist Party that if PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS should die in prison, the NPPR would continue functioning as a Party for immediate independence for Puerto Rico.

[redacted] of unknown reliability, who is well acquainted with BERNARDO TORRES, former President of the Chicago Board of the NPPR, advised that he had often stated in the past that "everything and anything must be done to gain independence for Puerto Rico".

[redacted] advised [redacted] that [redacted] NPPR [redacted] had recently stated that in regard to NPPR activities no one was going to stop him in his fight and that the NPPR would continue their activities without concern for who ever got in their way. [redacted] advised on April 12, 1952, that from his knowledge of the NPPR that the principal aim of the Party in Chicago is to assist the NPPR in Puerto Rico for another outbreak of violence in Puerto Rico in an attempt to obtain immediate independence for Puerto Rico. [redacted] the Party's activities in Chicago recently have consisted primarily in collection of money and attempts to gain sympathizers in Chicago for the Nationalist Party movement.

[redacted] advised that the Party members in Chicago consider themselves soldiers in the field fighting on even though their leader is in prison and that even if PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS should die, the Nationalist Party movement would continue because they would then have a martyr.

CG 105-498

II. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. MEETINGS

b2 [redacted] advised on [redacted], that [redacted]
b7D [redacted] Nationalist Party members left
b7C from the house of [redacted]
and went to a Nationalist Party meeting held at the house of [redacted]
[redacted] stated that [redacted]
at this meeting told [redacted] that if [redacted] should
need men in [redacted] for any emergency, [redacted] would send
them from [redacted] [redacted] stated that if [redacted] needed
any men [redacted] would send them from [redacted] as
[redacted] had his men well organized [redacted] for any
eventuality.

b2 [redacted] advised on [redacted] that small groups of
b7D Nationalist Party leaders were leaving every night for
[redacted] and the group gathers [redacted] home prior to
leaving. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is presently active
[redacted] messenger between [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D [redacted] advised [redacted] had called for a
Nationalist Party meeting to be held in the next several days
at his home in Chicago.

b2 [redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted]
b7D a representation of [redacted] Nationalist Party members left to
visit the [redacted] of the Nationalist Party. These
[redacted] These individuals left Chicago at 10 A.M. [redacted]
Further advised that [redacted] a Nationalist Party
member, had recently stated that the local board [redacted]
was very strong and well organized.

b2 [redacted] advised [redacted] that an NPPR meeting was to
b7D be held on March 30, 1952, at Waukegan, Illinois, and
LORENZO REYES would preside at this meeting.

b7C [redacted] of known reliability, advised on April 8, 1952, that
LORENZO REYES, [redacted] Waukegan, Illinois, was
holding NPPR meetings in the basement of his home and collecting
funds to carry on the fight against the present government
of Puerto Rico.

[redacted] of unknown reliability, advised on [redacted] that [redacted] had gone to [redacted] to visit [redacted] but this was only a meeting between [redacted] no official meeting was held.

[redacted] advised [redacted] that during the past month NPPR meetings had been curtailed due to the difficulties LEBRON had recently had with the law in connection with the beating of a Puerto Rican on [redacted] [redacted] advised that an NPPR meeting had been called by LEBRON [redacted] place unspecified. [redacted] stated that the NPPR meetings recently had consisted of ten persons at the most,

[redacted] advised [redacted] large meeting between the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in Waukegan. [redacted] stated that a number of Mexicans in Waukegan are cooperating with the Nationalists in Waukegan financially and also sympathized with the Nationalist Party. [redacted] advised that he was not cognizant of the number of NPPR members in Waukegan but LORENZO REYES continues to be the leader of the group in that city.

B. TRAVEL OF LEADERS

[redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] that LEBRON [redacted] had quit his job in Chicago to take a one month trip to Puerto Rico.

[redacted] LEBRON had returned the previous week from Puerto Rico [redacted] was not aware of LEBRON'S activities in Puerto Rico.

[redacted] advised that OCTAVIO AEMODOVAR went to Puerto Rico at about the same time as LEBRON but returned before LEBRON did. [redacted] also advised that FELIPE LLOVET left for Puerto Rico during the past week.

[redacted] that FELIPE LLOVET was still in Puerto Rico.

[redacted] that on or about [redacted] [redacted] was in Chicago, stayed at [redacted] and a meeting of the NPPR was held for three straight nights at [redacted] [redacted] advised that he did not know the nature

CG 105-498

b2
b7D of these meetings. [] stated that he believed JULIO PINTO GANDIA to be the head of the NPPR in the United States.

[] advised that [] was recently in Chicago and was in contact with [] [] stated that he believed J. BERNARDO LEBRON was president of the NPPR Board of New York.

b2
b7D

C. ACTIVITIES OF FRONT GROUPS AND OTHER PUERTO RICAN GROUPS

1. Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity of Chicago
(La Fraternidad Cultural Puertorriquena
Chicago)

b2
b7D [] of known reliability, advised on December 4, 1951, that GONZALO LEBRON does not hold an office in the Puerto Rican Social Center, Nationalist Party front group, but is the actual leader of the front group behind the scenes.

[] of known reliability, [] stated that the NPPR in Chicago operates its fund collecting campaign through a front group which front group sponsors a dance every other week and makes collections in the Puerto Rican neighborhood. [] stated that GONZALO LEBRON is the Organizer of this front group and this group has had its name changed several times. [] stated that the group was originally called the Puerto Rican Social Center (Centro Social Puertorriqueno), then the name was changed to Puerto Rican Society in Chicago (Sociedad Puertorriquena on Chicago) and is now called Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity (Fraternidad Cultural Puertorriquena). He stated that the Nationalist leaders have sponsored a "Queen of May" campaign through this front group in which each person contributing money is allowed a vote for one of the queens in the Puerto Rican neighborhood and a vote is credited for each one cent donated.

b2
b7D

[] of unknown reliability, [] that CARMEN LOPEZ ZAMBRANA works as a Secretary for LEBRON'S front group and does all of the paper work []

b2
b7D [] advised on March 25, 1952, that dances sponsored by the NPPR front group in the future would be held at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 West Roosevelt Road, inasmuch as the

CG 105-498

Rainbow Hall, 333 West North Avenue, had been closed up by the police due to a shooting and knifing at that hall. [redacted] stated that in the future WILLIAM CARRASQUILLO would appear as Publicity Chairman for the dances.

b2

b7D

[redacted] that a dance sponsored by the NPPR front group would be held at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 West Roosevelt Road, on April 26, 1952. [redacted] stated that LEBRON was selling tickets to this dance in the Puerto Rican neighborhood.

b2

b7D

[redacted] that a dance was to be held on May 10, 1952, at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 West Roosevelt Road, under the auspices of the Nationalist Party front group.

b2

[redacted] Admission was to be one dollar for men and fifty cents for women and tickets were being sold by GONZALO LEBRON. [redacted] stated that WILLIAM CARRASQUILLO was to act as Publicity Chairman of this event.

b7D

[redacted] that LEBRON changes the name of the NPPR front group every time a dance is held and that this front group is now called the Latin Fraternal Club. [redacted] stated that WILLIAM CARRASQUILLO is a sympathizer of the NPPR but [redacted] does not know if he is a member.

b2

b7D

[redacted] that the NPPR front group in the future was apparently going to use the name "The Puerto Rican Cultural Fraternity of Chicago" as its official name. [redacted] advised that recently the following were elected as officers of this organization:

b2

b7D

FRANCISCO CORTES, President
PEDRO R. ROSA, Vice-President
GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR, Secretary
ALFREDO MORALES, Treasurer
Committee Members:
MISS RINA MERCEDES MATOS
MISS GLADYS VENEZ
Advisors:
GONZALO LEBRON SOTOMAYOR
MISS EIRA M. MARTINEZ
MISS ROSA E. MARTINEZ

2. Puerto Rican Civic League
(Liga Civica Puertorriquona)

[] advised on January 6, 1952, that on January 5, 1952, OTILIO ARZOLA and MODESTO LOPEZ sponsored a dance at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 West Roosevelt Road. The dance was held under the auspices of the Puerto Rican Civic League of Chicago and was attended by more than 200 persons. Speeches were made at the dance but nothing pertaining to the NPPR movement was said. [] advised that ARZOLA has stated that his primary interest is in the mass migration of Puerto Ricans to Chicago and ways and means to capitalize on it. [] advised that ARZOLA has made no mention of independence for Puerto Rico.

[] that the Puerto Rican Civic League was suspected of being a Nationalist Party group in opposition to the Office of Employment, Government of Puerto Rico, in Chicago, as one Puerto Rican, who was seeking employment in Chicago, had been loaned money and told by the Civic League not to seek money or employment from the Government of Puerto Rico Employment Service in Chicago.

[] advised on January 16, 1952, that the Puerto Rican Civic League was actively soliciting members at the present time and its leaders were seeking a charter.

[] advised on January 17, 1952, that MODESTO LOPEZ was the President of the Puerto Rican Civic League.

[] advised on January 27, 1952, that the Puerto Rican Civic League is operated under the promotion of OTILIO ARZOLA and MODESTO LOPEZ. [] advised that the possibility exists this organization is a promotion scheme for the financial gain of these two men.

[] advised on February 2, 1952, that OTILIO ARZOLA was giving a dance on Saturday, February 5, 1952, at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 West Roosevelt Road under the auspices of the Puerto Rican Civic League. [] stated that ARZOLA had mentioned the dance was non-political []

[] advised on February 22, 1952, that the headquarters of the Puerto Rican Civic League were at 916 West Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that the league was giving all types of assistance to Puerto Ricans such as housing, insurance and hospitalization.

b2
b7D

[] on March 12, 1952, advised that the Puerto Rican Civic League operates ostensibly as a Puerto Rican republican club and the advisor is MICHAEL DUFFO, an American attorney and local politician, who is attempting to gain favor with the Puerto Ricans in Chicago. [] advised that OTILIO ARZOLA is now the President. VICTOR BORRERO DELGADO is Vice-President. ARCIDES BOSQUES is Secretary and ALBERTO ACEVEDO QUINONES is Treasurer. [] stated that the organization has approximately 30 members but not all of them are active. [] stated that he believes ARZOLA to be a former NLR sympathizer and [] appears to be afraid of GONZALO LEBRON.

b2
b7D

[] on March 17, 1952, advised that the Puerto Rican Civic League is not an NLR organization but the main organizer, OTILIO ARZOLA, appears to be afraid of LEBRON or is cooperating with LEBRON in his desire to get along with all classes of Puerto Ricans.

b2
b7D

[] that on [] a Nationalist Party member by the name of [] Nationalist Party member. [] stated he was not aware of the nature of this conference.

b2
b7D

[] on April 12, 1952, advised that GONZALO LEBRON has tried to infiltrate the Puerto Rican Civic League and many Puerto Ricans have left this group when they learned of LEBRON'S efforts to infiltrate this group.

b2
b7D

3. Organization for the Advancement of Puerto Ricans in Chicago (El Mandad Pro-Boricua de Chicago)

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that a new organization is being organized among the Puerto Ricans in Chicago and this organization will be composed of Puerto Ricans of good reputation in the community and that prior to being admitted to this organization an individual must sign a form indicating that he is not a member of the Communist Party or the NLR. [] advised that this group will hold social functions and

b2
b7D

CG 105-498

also offer assistance to newly arrived Puerto Ricans. [] stated the organization is tentatively called Organization for the Advancement of Puerto Ricans in Chicago.

b2

b7D

D. RESORT TO VIOLENCE

1. Throats and Intimidations

b2

[] advised on February 23, 1952, that he believes [] to be the individual who threw two bombs into the New York office of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor in October, 1950, because [] was in New York at that time and the Nationalists in Chicago have made veiled references to this incident in connection with [] and he is regarded locally with esteem because of some past action on his part.

b7D

b7C

[] advised on [] and several other Nationalists had accosted [] a Puerto Rican, on the streets. [] had induced him to get in their automobile, and told [] that if anything happened to any of the Nationalists in Chicago, things would go very badly with [] as they suspected him of furnishing information to the police.

b2

b7D

[] on March 11, 1952, advised that on about March 1, 1952, GONZALO LEBRON was threatening openly to "take care" of any Puerto Rican who did not cooperate with the NRR.

b2

b7D

[] advised on [] that LEBRON and FRANCISCO COPIES were in the Puerto Rican neighborhood together allegedly working for ANTHONY VEGA, Director of the Puerto Rican Employment Service, and VICTOR BORRIS, a Puerto Rican businessman. [] they wanted to talk to those two men as they were impeding the NRR collection campaign. [] stated that [] had sent out [] to impede the NRR collection campaign but that anything that happened to the collection campaign would be the fault of []

b2

b7D

[] advised on [] that [] a Puerto Rican businessman, who had been openly outspoken against the NRR, was beaten by a group of Nationalist on []

b2

b7D

[] advised that at 10 P.M., [] rang the doorbell of [] residence at []

b2

b7D

b7C

CG 105-498

b2
b7D
b7C

[] advised on April 22, 1952, that the trial of LEBRON, AULET and MORALES had been continued until May 21, 1952, and that charges against them had been changed to aggravated assault and battery. b2 b7D

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that he does not believe that the organized outbreak of violence on the Nationalist Party's part will occur in Chicago as the Nationalists in Chicago fool they are strangers and are not sure of their ground as they are in Puerto Rico. [] stated that they may try to intimidate and coerce Puerto Ricans in Chicago, but as a result of their recent arrest for beating a Puerto Rican, the Nationalists would be more conservative in the future with the use of violence. [] further advised that the Nationalists talk a lot and it is hard to distinguish between actual intention and idle threats. b2 b7D

[] stated that [] had stated that the men who were to [] have already been selected by the NPPR. b2 b7D

2. Oscar Collazo

[] for Chicago, advised the San Juan FBI office on [] that [] previously he attended a party in Chicago sponsored by the NPPR front group. GONZALO LEBRON was present at this party and [] intimated that if OSCAR COLLAZO should be executed, two individuals in Chicago would suffer the consequences. [] could not recall the exact words of LEBRON but concluded from conversation [] the NPPR had [] Puerto Rican Catholic Youth activities in Chicago, [] targets for reprisal. b2 b7D b7D

CG 105-498

[] on April 12, 1952, advised that [] stated in the past that if OSCAR COLLAZO is executed, a prominent man in Chicago will fall. [] stated [] has not identified this individual selected for reprisal. b2 b7D

The records of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reflect that on February 28, 1952, the above court handed down a decision in the matter of OSCAR COLLAZO, which decision affirmed the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the conviction of COLLAZO for his part in the slaying of a White House guard in 1950.

Inquiry at the Chief Clerk's office, United States Supreme Court, on March 25, 1952, reflected that an extension of time to April 28, 1952, has been granted OSCAR COLLAZO during which time he may file an appeal to that court.

E. POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that he has associated with various Nationalist Party members of Chicago in the past and on those occasions has never seen them in the possession of firearms. [] advised that he has no information regarding the purchase of firearms at Chicago to be sent to Puerto Rico. b2 b7D

[] advised on March 7, 1952, that no information regarding possession of firearms has been brought to his attention in spite of the fact that he has attended many NLR functions and has associated with NLR members.

F. FINANCES

[] advised on [] that GONZALO LEBRON was starting another big financial drive for the assistance of NLR prisoners in Puerto Rico. [] advised on February 13, 1952, that LEBRON had been very active in collecting money and [] has collected more than \$200 within the past several weeks. b2 b7D

[] advised on February 23, 1952, that the bulk of NLR activities in Chicago presently consist of collecting money and their latest collection scheme is for the selection of b2 b7D

CG 105-498

a Puerto Rican queen to preside at a May dance and each person contributing to the NPPR would be allowed to vote for the girl of their choice.

[] advised on March 12, 1952, that he believes the NPPR in Chicago is collecting a great deal of money as a dance is held every other week and at those dances NPPR members force raffle tickets on people at the dance. [] advised that he believes between [] is collected by NPPR at each dance.

b2

b7D

[] on April 12, 1952, advised that all money now being collected by the NPPR is going for the defense of LEBRON and the other Nationalists charged with assault and battery.

b2

b7D

G. SECURITY MEASURES

[] advised on March 12, 1952, that he believes a Puerto Rican girl [] is the courier for the NPPR and [] she left for Puerto Rico on behalf of the Party. [] stated that the only other information he possesses on [] is that []

b2

b7D

[] advised on March 12, 1952, that a few months ago a shooting took place at the Rainbow Hall, 333 West North Avenue and various Nationalists scattered after the shooting in fear of police investigation of the NPPR. [] stated that []

b2

b7D

[] where they stayed for a week or so.

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that [] stated that he was going to make strenuous efforts to find out who was furnishing information to government agents regarding the NPPR as he [] and some NPPR member was furnishing information to the police.

b2

b7D

H. PROPAGANDA

[] on September 10, 1951, advised that LEBRON was distributing in Chicago a newspaper "Puerto Rico En Marcha", Issue No. 1, Volume 1, dated at New York City, June, 1951. This newspaper contained numerous articles urging immediate independence

CG 105-498

for Puerto Rico and contained various items eulogizing PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR.

[] advised on October 16, 1951, that LEBRON continued to distribute the NPPR newspaper, "Puerto Rico En Marcha" in Chicago.

[] of unknown reliability, advised on December 14, 1951, that the Puerto Rican Civic League was sponsoring a musical radio program every Tuesday and Friday on Station WCRW. [] advised this radio station was located at Diversey and Commonwealth Streets in Chicago.

[] advised on March 11, 1952, that JOSE NOEMI GOMEZ, a Dominican, was conducting a Spanish language radio program over WHFC in Chicago. [] advised that GOMEZ conducts this program Friday evenings at 10 P.M., Saturdays from 4:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. and Wednesdays from 6:30 P.M. to 7 P.M. [] advised that GOMEZ makes spot commercials for local Latin merchants and also gives propaganda for the NPPR for which propaganda he is not reimbursed. [] stated that GOMEZ is a good friend of LEBRON and GOMEZ evidences sympathy for the NPPR. [] advised that LEBRON has also appeared on this radio program occasionally and gives a brief talk on behalf of the NPPR.

[] advised on April 7, 1952, that LEBRON was distributing the NPPR newspaper "Puerto Rico En Marcha" in Chicago, and that PASCUAL MORALES was in charge of distributing this newspaper among the Puerto Ricans.

I. PARTY RECORDS

[] advised on December 11, 1951, that NPPR party documents are maintained at []

[] stated that []

J. COMMUNIST PARTY CONNECTIONS

[] advised that PABLO GARCIA MENDEZ, Secretary of Education on the Central Committee of the Puerto

Rican Communist Party, returned to Puerto Rico [redacted] b7D
[redacted] after campaigning in New York and Chicago for the benefit of the so-called political prisoners in Puerto Rico. GARCIA stated on his return to Puerto Rico that regarding the "united front" among members of the Independent Party of Puerto Rico, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico and the NPPR in the United States, there were very few Independentists in the United States and that they are not cooperating with any other group. He added that the Communist Party members and Nationalist Party members are the same as elsewhere, some are working together and some refuse to cooperate. GARCIA stated that already Nationalist Party members are accusing the Puerto Rican Communist Party of failing to help them as they should, indicating that the funds collected by GARCIA during the campaign in New York and Chicago are not being used for the benefit of political prisoners.

III. MEMBERSHIP

A. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP

[redacted] advised on April 12, 1952, that LEBRON has often stated that he can "count on" 50 organized men in Chicago presumably NPPR members. [redacted] stated, however, that only 10 or 15 men are continuously active and constitute the core of the NPPR in Chicago. [redacted] stated that the number of sympathizers who contribute money but would not support the Party in event of violence is difficult to estimate. b2 b7D

B. OFFICERS

[redacted] advised on January 23, 1951, that FRANCISCO CORTES was the now President of the NPPR for Chicago. [redacted] advised on March 12, 1952 that GONZALO LEBRON continued as Organizer of the NPPR for Chicago, that OCTAVIO ALMODOVAR had recently served as Treasurer and CARLOS AULET and CARLOS MARTINEZ were very active as leaders of the Party in Chicago. b2 b7D

[redacted] advised on April 12, 1952, the officers of the NPPR are as follows: GONZALO LEBRON, Organizer; FRANCISCO CORTES, President; MANUEL RABAGO TORRES, Vice-President; PASCUAL MORALES, Treasurer. [redacted] stated that CARLOS AULET and MANUEL RABAGO TORRES also act as body guards and strong-arm men for LEBRON. b2 b7D

CG 105-498

C. MEMBERS

OCTAVIO ALMODOVAR

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on March 12, 1952, that ALMODOVAR had recently served as Treasurer of the NPIR.

REINALDO MARTIN DAVILA

Chicago, Illinois

b7C

b2

b7D

The San Juan FBI office reported on January 7, 1952, that DAVILA had been active in NPIR activities in Puerto Rico and came to Chicago in June, 1951.

ESTRADA

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on March 17, 1952, that ESTRADA is active in the Nationalist Party in Chicago, and is 45 to 50 years old.

ISIDORO ORTIZ GARCIA

Address unknown

[] advised on March 7, 1952, that ORTIZ is presently in the Army in Colorado.

b7C

b2

b7D

JORGE L. JIMENEZ

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on March 14, 1952, that JIMENEZ is still in Chicago but not as active as formerly in the NPIR.

WILLIAM MATOS

Address unknown

Officer [], Warrant Section, Traffic Department, Chicago Police Department, advised on March 19, 1952, that []

b7C

and that Officer [] has information that MATOS is in New York City, exact address unknown.

CG 105-498

CARLOS MARTINEZ

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on March 12, 1952, that MARTINEZ recently has become very active in the NLR in Chicago.

LASCULL MORALES

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that MORALES has recently become active in the NLR in Chicago.

WILFREDO SANCHEZ MORALES

Chicago, Illinois

SANCHEZ is presently at liberty under bond for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948 in that he failed to report for induction at New York City.

RAMON OCASIO

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on March 15, 1952, that he has no further information regarding NLR activities on OCASIO's part and OCASIO may have withdrawn from the NLR.

JORGE TORRES REYES

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that he had no recent information concerning NLR activities on TORRES' part.

RUBEN QUILES RIVERA

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on April 12, 1952, they have no further information regarding recent NLR activities on QUILES' part.

b7C

b2

b7D

b7C

b2

b7D

CG 105-498

MARTIN HERNANDEZ RODRIGUEZ

Chicago, Illinois

The San Juan FBI office reported on January 7, 1952, that HERNANDEZ left Puerto Rico on January 7, 1952, in the company of REINALDO MARIN DAVILA, alleged NLR member.

PEDRO R. ROSA

Chicago, Illinois

[] on April 12, 1952, advised he had no recent information regarding NLR activity on ROSA'S part.

FELIPE LLOVET SALVA
Puerto Rico

[] advised on [] that LLOVET was in Puerto Rico but would return to Chicago.

MIGUEL SOTO

Chicago, Illinois

[] advised on April 12, 1952, that he had no information on recent NLR activities on SOTO'S part.

BERNARDO TORRES
Address unknown

[] advised on March 7, 1952, that TORRES is presently in Florida but his exact address is unknown. [] advised that TORRES left Chicago []

VALENTINE

[] advised on January 23, 1952, that VALENTINE, last name unknown, is a member of the NLR in Chicago.

b7C

b2

b7D

b7C

b2

b7D

D. SYMPATHIZERS

[redacted] on December 4, 1951, advised that GONZALO DE BRON was employed since June 27, 1951, at the Oscar Scholdrup Advertising Company, 213 North Des Plaines, Chicago, Illinois.

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that the following individuals have been employed at the Oscar Scholdrup Company [redacted] stated that there was no indication that these individuals were NLR members. It is to be noted, however, that some of the following previously have been reliably reported to be members of the NLR:

b7C

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEIDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

[redacted] who furnished information by written report through the United States mails to SA [redacted] on 12/7/51 and 12/11/51; to SA [redacted] on 10/16/51, 1/23/52, 2/13/52, 3/4/52, 3/10/52, 3/19/52, 3/25/52, 4/7/52, 4/23/52, and orally to SA [redacted] on 9/10/51, 2/23/52, 4/12/52, and 4/23/52.

[redacted] who furnished the information on indicated date to SA [redacted] (requested).

Internal Security Bureau, Insular Police, San Juan, to the San Juan office on 4/8/52, who furnished the information to the Chicago office on 4/8/52.

[redacted] who furnished information orally to SA [redacted] on 4/8/52.

[redacted] the information orally on 12/4/51 and 12/17/51 to SA [redacted] (requested).

[redacted] by written report through United States mails to SA [redacted] on 12/4/51, 1/6/52, 1/7/52, 1/16/52, 1/17/52, 1/27/52, 2/2/52, 2/22/52, 2/29/52 and 4/23/52.

[redacted] orally to SA [redacted] on 3/11, 12 and 19/52.

[redacted] orally to SA [redacted] on 3/11/52.

[redacted] to SA [redacted] on 12/14/51 (Requested).

[redacted] orally to SA [redacted] on 3/15/52.

CG 105-498

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTINUED)

LEADS

THE SAN JUAN DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Will advise Chicago office of any NPPR activities pertinent to Chicago.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, New York:

A copy of this report is being designated for the information of New York in view of activity of the NPPR in New York. It is suggested that the Chicago office be furnished with any NPPR organizational reports inasmuch as contact is apparently maintained between leaders of the NPPR at New York City and Chicago.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will continue to follow activities of the NPPR through confidential informants.

At Waukegan, Illinois:

Will ascertain activities and complete membership of Waukegan Board of NPPR.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] 1/8/52, Chicago.

b7C

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM
THIS CASE

SAN JUAN

FILE NO.

AS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	7/11/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 26-29, 6/1-6, 9-13, 16-18/52	b7C
TITLE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, President, NPPR, New York City, advised principal task of NPPR in New York City is to assist the Party in Puerto Rico financially. Junta meetings held weekly in the home of ORTIZ MEDINA. NPPR in order to raise funds for the Party in Puerto Rico holds social meetings in homes of trusted members where beer and food are sold to those invited. Activities of NPPR fronts: Club Indo Americano, Club Juventud Boricua, Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc. and Las Hijos del Caribe, Inc., set forth. NPPR held commemorations Grito de Barba and Massacre de Ponce, 9/23/51 and 3/23/52, respectively, at Park Palace, New York City. Party leaders have tried to interest [redacted]

JUAN PIETRI PEREZ, presently incarcerated in Puerto Rico, as they believe PIETRI PEREZ has divulged information to Federal authorities. NPPR leaders have talked of violence against Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico. The NPPR in past has displayed interests in obtaining fire arms and VICTOR CARRASQUILLO and ORTIZ MEDINA have been reported by one informant to possess same. Security measures undertaken by NPPR set forth. NPPR in past

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 10 - Bureau (62-7721)
- ⑧ - San Juan (100-311-018)
- 1 - Chicago (Info.) (105-498)
- (Copies cont'd. next page)
- 3 - New York (100-7689)

DO NOT DESTROY

PENDING LITIGATION

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-7689

SYNOPSIS (cont'd.):

b7D

year as published seven issues of "Puerto Rico En Marcha". Papers printed by JUAN CARCEL. JOSE A. OTERO and JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON have acted as Directors of "Puerto Rico En Marcha". Contents of editorials set forth. NPPR and Communist Party, USA collaboration set forth. American Labor Party in Brooklyn has made attempts to penetrate NPPR. Informant reports that [REDACTED] JULIO PINTO GANDIA made a trip to Chicago, purpose of trip unknown. PINTO GANDIA presently NPPR delegate in the United States. ORTIZ MEDINA acts as President and Treasurer and JOSE A. OTERO as Secretary, NPPR, in New York City. Active members and sympathizers known set forth.

- P# -

(Copies Cont'd.)

- 1 - G-2, 1st Army
- 1 - DIO, 3 ND
- 1 - 2nd OSI Dist., USAF
- 1 - Secret Service, NYC

NY 100-7689

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. BACKGROUND	
A. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
II. GENERAL ACTIVITIES	
A. MEETINGS	4
B. SOCIAL AFFAIRS	5
C. ACTIVITIES OF FRONT GROUPS	
1. CLUB INDO AMERICANO	8
2. CLUB JUVENTUD BORICUA	10
3. IGLESIA ESPIRITISTA DE SAN JOSE, INC.	11
4. LAS HIJAS DEL CARIBE, INC.	13
5. CLUB CULTURAL HISPANO DEL BRONX	16
D. GRITO DE LARES COMMEMORATION, 9/23/51	16
E. MASSACRE DE PONCE COMMEMORATION, 3/23/52	20
F. INDICATIONS OF VIOLENCE	
1. POSSIBLE INTIMIDATION OF GOVERNMENT WITNESS	24
2. THREATS AGAINST [REDACTED]	27
3. OTHER VIOLENCE	29
G. FIREARMS	
1. INTEREST DISPLAYED BY NPPR IN OBTAINING FIREARMS	30
2. POSSESSION OF FIREARMS	32
H. FINANCES	
1. COLLECTION OF FUNDS	32
2. TRANSFER OF FUNDS	34

b7D

NY 100-7689

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd.)

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. SECURITY MEASURES	34
J. "PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA"	
1. PURPOSE	35
2. OFFICERS	36
3. CONTENTS	36
4. EDITORIALS	42
5. EDITORIAL WRITERS AND CONTRIBUTORS	49
6. DISTRIBUTION	50
7. FINANCES	50
8. OTHER PROPAGANDA	51
K. N.P.P.R. RECORDS	52
L. COMMUNIST PARTY COLLABORATION AND INFILTRATION	
1. COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS	53
2. COMMUNIST PARTY ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE NPPR	57
M. FACTIONALISM	60
N. TRAVEL OF OFFICERS	62
O. CAMPAIGN TO COMMUTE DEATH SENTENCE OF OSCAR COLLAZO	63
III. MEMBERSHIP	
A. OFFICERS	64
B. MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS	65

NY 100-7689

DETAILS: The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as an organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

I. BACKGROUND

b2

A. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

b7D

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in June, 1951, that JULIO PINTO GANDIA, concerning the future of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, hereinafter referred to as NPPR for the sake of brevity, stated it would not be disbanded but would continue "until all of us are dead". According to [] PINTO GANDIA stated, "They call us rebels, but we are only patriots."

Confidential Informant [] advised that on November 25, 1951, PINTO GANDIA stated that the principal task of the NPPR in New York City is to raise funds to assist the Nationalists presently in jail in Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, on April 24, 1952 made available copies of Issue No. 7 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" which carried an account of the events that occurred at the NPPR commemoration "Massacre de Ponce" held at the Park Palace, 5 West 110th Street, March 23, 1952.

The paper carried an account of the speech of JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA, introduced as the President of the NPPR, and in his speech, ORTIZ MEDINA set forth the aims and purposes of the Party in New York City as follows:

"We Puerto Ricans in New York have to fulfill the same duty which other National minorities of immigrants have fulfilled in the past for their respective countries. We have to imitate and fulfill the duties which the Cubans fulfilled at the end of the last century in the United States when they contributed and collected the thousands and

NY 100-7689

"thousands of dollars which made the independence of Cuba possible. The Irish fulfilled a like mission in the years 1916-1920 when they collected millions and millions of dollars to help the war for the independence of their fatherland against English tyranny. The Jews in the United States fulfilled a like mission during the bloody fight of the young free nation of Israel for its independence. That is our duty in the United States as Puerto Ricans, that is the message which comes to us from those who have fallen gloriously in the fight for our liberty. That is the duty which the martyrs who died in Ponce on Palm Sunday, 1937, and the commemoration of which we are celebrating today impose on us."

II. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. MEETINGS

b2 Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised [] RAFAEL RUIZ had
b7D recently stated that the meetings of the NPPR were being held in the apartment of JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA.

In May, 1951, Confidential Informant [] advised
that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON had stated that the leaders of the NPPR were then meeting in the home of MARIA QUINONES.

b2

b7D

b2 [] advised in September, 1951, that ORTIZ MEDINA
b7D had inferred that all NPPR meetings were still being held in the home of MARIA QUINONES.

[] advised that he had ascertained that []
[] had inspected a room for the possible meeting place of the NPPR and, according to the Informant, []

b2

b7D

[] believed that the NPPR was attempting to locate a new meeting place.

NY 100-7689

b2 Confidential Informant [] of known reliability,
advised on November 20, 1951 that he had ascertained that
b7D [] the NPPR had held a meeting []
[] at the home of MARIA QUINONES, 146 Atlantic Avenue,
Brooklyn. The Informant did not know the events that
transpired at that meeting.

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that he had
ascertained that a meeting had been held []
[] According
to the Informant, those who had attended []
[]
b7D [] the date of the NPPR homage to those b2
Nationalists in Puerto Rico and the United States who died b7D
during the October, 1950 uprising in Puerto Rico. It was
decided that the homage should be a prayer service at the
Spanish Church, Nuestra Senora de la Guadalupe, 229 West 14th
Street, on November 3, 1951.

b2 Confidential Informant []
b7D 1951 that VICTOR CARRASQUILLO had stated that the NPPR
was attempting to find a permanent meeting hall in Manhattan
where the Party could hold its meetings and dances.
CARRASQUILLO, according to [], indicated that the NPPR
has had no luck along those lines because of the high
rents requested for the halls.

Confidential Informant [] advised that on b2
[]
[] apparently b7D
for a meeting of the leaders of the NPPR. He stated that
[]

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that []
b7D []
b7C [] Informant believed that the
Nationalists were holding a meeting of the Junta.

B. SOCIAL AFFAIRS

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised on November 20,
b7D 1951 that [] had stated [] that the NPPR

NY 100-7689

was holding weekly parties in the homes of various Nationalists for the purpose of raising money through the sale of beer and soft drinks to those attending.

b2

[redacted]
[redacted] at which time a profit [redacted]
was realized.

b7D

b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] had stated that the NPPR [redacted]
b7D [redacted] through the sale of food and
drinks had managed to raise [redacted] for the NPPR. [redacted]
[redacted] stated that this was the method that the Nationalist
Party utilized for raising funds.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in June, 1951,
that the NPPR had held a party at the residence of
EVARISTO MARQUEZ, [redacted]

b2

b7D

[redacted] advised that the NPPR on [redacted]
had held a party at the home of [redacted]
[redacted] Informant stated that
[redacted] b7C
[redacted]
[redacted] and those attending commented on the
collecting of funds to assist the persecuted Nationalists
in Puerto Rico.

b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had stated
that the NPPR had held a party Saturday evening [redacted]

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] a party had been held [redacted]
[redacted] The
Informant [redacted]

b2

b7D

b7C

NY 100-7689

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that a
b7D party had been held at the home of LUCIA MONTE, apartment
b7C [] on February 16, 1952. He
reported from 30 to 40 persons, among whom were the
following: CARMELO ALVAREZ, MARIA ALVAREZ, JUAN BERNARDO
LEBRON, JULIO PANTOJA, HERMINIO TORRES, LUCIA MONTES,
JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA and VICTOR CARRASQUILLO.
A \$1.00 donation was collected from those attending and
drinks were sold at 30¢ each.

b2 [] advised that a party was held in the home
b7D of SANTIAGO GONZALES CASTRO, apartment []
b7C [] on February 23, 1952. [] stated that from
30 to 40 persons attended and that beer and drinks were
sold at 30¢ each. Informant identified the following
as attending the affair:

JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA
SANTIAGO GONZALES CASTRO
VICTOR CARRASQUILLO
FERNANDO MEDINA
BERNARDO RIVERA
JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON
CARMELO ALVAREZ
MARIA ALVAREZ
BLANCA IRIS ALVAREZ
NOEMI ALVAREZ

Confidential Informant [] advised that the NPPR b2
had held a party on the occasion of the 60th birthday of MARIA QUINONES at her home, 146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, b7D
on March 1, 1952. Among those individuals who attended,
Informant identified the following;

MARIA QUINONES	NERI VILLARINI
CARMELO ALVAREZ	MANUEL ORTIZ
MARIA ALVAREZ	JUANITA ORTIZ
JUAN CRUZ	ESTEBEN QUINONES
NOEMI ALVAREZ	JUAN RIVERA
RAMON SANCHEZ	
JULIO PINTO GANDIA	

b2

b7D

NY 100-7689

Confidential Informant [] advised on April 9, 1952 that [] the NPPR had held a party at the home of []. Among those who attended [] identified the following: []

[] stated that the party lasted until []

[] advised on April 24, 1952 that a party was held at the home of MARIA QUINONES on April 19, 1952. According to the Informant, the meeting was ostensibly scheduled for the formation of a new club named "Siempre Vivas". MARIA QUINONES was very dissatisfied with the party because so few had attended and no mention was made concerning the formation of the club. [] stated that a net profit of \$80 - \$90 was realized from the party. The Informant identified the following persons known to him:

b2

b7D

b2

b7D

MARIA QUINONES
ESTEBEN QUINONES
JULIO PINTO GANDIA
DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ
JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA
JOSEFA LOPEZ (niece of LUCIA MONTE)
JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON
JOSE A. OTERO
CARMELO ALVAREZ
RAMON SANCHEZ
MARIA ALVAREZ
NOEMI ALVAREZ
BLANCA IRIS ALVAREZ
JUAN CRUZ
MANUEL ORTIZ
JUANITA ORTIZ

G. ACTIVITIES OF FRONT GROUPS

1. Club Indo Americano

Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that JULIO PINTO GANDIA had stated that the NPPR would

b2

b7D

NY 100-7689

sponsor a dance in April at Hunts Point Pavillion, the funds of which were to be used in the defense of himself b2 and JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON. PINTO GANDIA, according to the Informant, had a number of tickets to this dance and b7D

[redacted] Division of Licenses, Cabaret Bureau, New York City Police Department, made available to the writer the application submitted by the NPPR for the dance held on April 7, 1951. The application was dated February 20, 1951 and stated that the applicant, Club Indo Americano of 1348 Elder Avenue, Bronx, requested a license to hold a dance at Hunts Point Palace, intersection of Southern Boulevard and 163rd Street, Bronx. The application reflected that the Club Indo Americano was organized on January 12, 1951 to "promote good relations and mutual help among Spanish Americans in New York" and the purpose of the dance was listed as "to secure funds to obtain legal charter of the club and a hall for same". The officers of the Club Indo Americano were listed as follows:

President - JOSEPH V. ARCHER, [redacted]

Vice President - CARLOS BRITO, [redacted]

Treasurer - DANIEL ORTIZ, [redacted]

Secretary - ESTEFANO VAZQUEZ, [redacted]

Members At Large - EMILIO PERRICHI, [redacted]

[redacted]
CARLOS SANABRIA, [redacted]

[redacted]
ENRIQUE COLON, [redacted]
New York City.

NY 100-7689

The application was signed by ESTEFANO VAZQUEZ and was approved on February 21, 1951.

Confidential Informant [] advised that approximately 200 people had attended the NPPR dance at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, New York. Informant stated that many non-Puerto Ricans were in attendance. JUAN PINTO GANDIA, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON and ORTIZ MEDINA attended the affair. The Informant reported that there were no speeches and that prizes were raffled. [] ascertained [] that the NPPR had made expenses and realized a small profit as a result of the dance. b2 b7D

2. Club Juventud Boricua

b2 b7D Confidential Informant [] advised in July, 1951, that PINTO GANDIA had in his possession and was selling tickets for a picnic sponsored by the NPPR to be held on August 5, 1951 at Bear Mountain, New York. The Informant ascertained that the party was to assemble between 7:00 and 7:30 A.M. on August 5, 1951, journey up the Hudson River by ferry to Bear Mountain and return that day. [] stated that PINTO GANDIA had stated that the picnic was sponsored by the NPPR, but that the Party name did not appear on the tickets sold. The ticket carried the name of the sponsoring group as Club Juventud Boricua.

b2 b7D [] advised that on August 5, 1951 members of the Nationalist Party made their trip to Bear Mountain. Among those who attended, [] identified PINTO GANDIA, SERAFIN COLON, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON, ORTIZ MEDINA, SANTIAGO GONZALES CASTRO, IRIS COLLAZO and VICTOR CARRASQUILLO. The Informant reported that no speeches were made during the course of the boat ride or the picnic at Bear Mountain, and that the main subject of conversation of the Nationalists known to the Informant was their hatred of the Governor of Puerto Rico, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN. Altogether, the Informant estimated that 120 people attended the picnic and that PINTO GANDIA had stated that the NPPR had made a profit from the venture.

b2 b7D Confidential Informant [] advised on November 19, 1951 that IRIS DE CARRASQUILLO, wife of VICTOR CARRASQUILLO,

NY 100-7689

had attended the picnic at Bear Mountain.

[] subsequently advised on December 4, 1951 that EUSEBIO SORIANO and WILFREDO SANCHEZ MORALES had attended the picnic. The same Informant advised on December 8, 1952 that he recalled JULIO HECTOR VELAZQUEZ as attending the picnic. b2 b7D

3. Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc.

b2 b7D [] Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that he had ascertained that the NPPR was sponsoring a dance for fund raising purposes. The informant reported that the dance was scheduled to be held on November 17, 1951 at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street, New York City, and would feature Latin American orchestras. [] stated that the sponsoring organization of this dance was the Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc.

[] Division of Licenses, Cabaret Bureau, New York City Police Department, advised the writer on May 21, 1952 that the application made by the Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc. had been made on November 5, 1951 requesting permission to hold a dance at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street, New York City, on November 17, 1951. The application reflected that the address of the organization was 146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. b7C

The application reflected that the organization was an association organized in 1950 as a religious group. The purpose of the dance was given to collect funds for the upkeep of the organization and the disposition of the proceeds was "to buy furniture and rent a club". It further reflected that this organization never before held a dance.

The application reflected the following officers of Iglesia Espiritista de San Jose, Inc.:

MARIA R. QUINONES (Rev.), 146 Atlantic Avenue;
CARMEN GONZALEZ, Asst. Rev. [] b7C

NY 100-7689

b7C

Secretary - ERASTO ZAYAS, [REDACTED]
Treasurer - MANUEL ORTIZ, [REDACTED]
Assistant Treasurer - EUGENIO MOUNIER, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The application was signed by MARIA QUINONES and was approved on November 9, 1952.

The New York Spanish language newspaper "El Diario" dated November 14, 1951 carried an article translated from Spanish as follows:

"Spiritist Church of St. Joseph. This church will commemorate its 17th anniversary with a party and dance next November 17 in the big hall of Great Central Palace, No. 90-96 Clinton Street.

"The news about this party has been received with great enthusiasm by the large number of members and sympathizers which this institution has, an institution which for many years has been carrying on praiseworthy work for the benefit of the Spanish sections of this city."
ERASTO ZAYAS, MANUEL ORTIZ and JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON composed the organizing committee.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised on November 19, 1951 that among those who attended the dance at Great Central Palace were ORTIZ MEDINA and family, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON, PINTO GANDIA, VICTOR CARRASQUILLO, IRIS CARRASQUILLO and FRANCISCO DE JESUS RIVERA. [REDACTED] stated that no mention was made of the activity of the NPPR at the dance.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that he attended the NPPR dance on November 17, 1951 and identified CARMELO ALVAREZ, MARIA ALVAREZ, JUAN GARCIA COTTO, JULIO PINTO GANDIA, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON and MARIA QUINONES in attendance.

[REDACTED] advised on March 26, 1952 that he had ascertained that the purpose of the dance held on November 17, 1951 was to raise from \$500 to \$700 to send to Puerto Rico, but that this profit was not realized and that MARIA QUINONES had forwarded only \$100.00 from the proceeds of the affair.

NY 100-7689

4. Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc.

Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that he had ascertained that the NPPR was contemplating holding a dance in May and that the committee to make the final arrangements was being organized. The Informant ascertained that the dance would take place at Great Central Palace, New York City, and that ESTEBEN QUINONES had charge of making all arrangements.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that he had ascertained that a committee had been formed at a meeting at the home of MARIA QUINONES []. He reported that the dance scheduled for May, 1952 had been set to be held on May 17, 1952 at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street, New York City, and that the sponsoring group of the dance was Las Hijas del Caribe. Informant ascertained that the committee was composed as follows:

b2

b7D

President - MARIA QUINONES
Vice President - JUANITA ORTIZ
Secretary - GRACIELA GALINDE (ph)
Treasurer - NERI VILLARINI
Members at Large - MARIA ALVAREZ
 ELANCA IRIS ALVAREZ
 NOEMI ALVAREZ
 JOSE A. OTERO

At the meeting, the Informant had ascertained that [] had told those assembled that the organization Las Hijas del Caribe, also known as La Sociedad Hijas del Caribe, was a front of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and that he, [] had

b7D

[] according to [] was to be paid back from the profits of the proposed dance and any additional profits were to be sent to Puerto Rico to assist the families of the imprisoned Nationalists on the Island. Informant also ascertained that a raffle would be held

NY 100-7689

at the time of the dance, at which time a rug, ring and bracelet would be given for the three winning numbers drawn. Eight hundred booklets, each consisting of six chances stapled together, were printed, each booklet selling for \$1.00 or 25¢ a chance.

Confidential Informant [] made available a raffle ticket which translated from Spanish states: "The Society 'Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc.' will award to the lucky persons the following prizes at the drawing which will take place during the dance commemorating its 8th anniversary, Saturday, May 17, 1952, in Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street, corner of Delancey Street, New York City. First prize, valuable lady's ring, 18 karat; 2nd prize, 18 karat gold bracelet; 3rd prize, Persian tapestry. The ticket was signed as 'Persons Responsible: The Officers, 146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York'".

b2

b7D

[] advised on March 26, 1952 that the Committee Las Hijas del Caribe had met at the home of MARIA QUINONES [] advised that the first business of the meeting was to reorganize the committee as [] [] stated that only the Brooklyn people were to serve on that group. The following individuals were elected:

b2

b7D

President - MARIA QUINONES
Vice President - JUANITA ORTIZ
Secretary - MANUEL ORTIZ
Treasurer - RAMON SANCHEZ
Members at Large - MARIA ALVAREZ
NOEMI ALVAREZ
BLANCA IRIS ALVAREZ
Counsellor - ESTEBEN QUINONES

The Informant reported that the group had calculated that the expense of the dance, other than the cost of beer and whiskey, would amount to \$395.00. He also reported that 300 tickets to the dance would be sold, half of these for women and half for men, the cost of admission being \$1.25 and \$1.50.

NY 100-7689

[redacted] Division of Licenses, Cabaret Bureau, New York City Police Department, made available the application of Las Hijas del Caribe, Inc., submitted on April 22, 1952. The application reflected that the organization was incorporated on July 9, 1944, and that the purpose of the dance to be held on May 17, 1952 was to collect funds for the upkeep of the organization. The officers were listed as:

President - MARIA QUINONES
Vice President - JUANITA ORTIZ
Secretary - MANUEL ORTIZ
Treasurer - RAMON SANCHEZ

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on May 14, 1952 that the committee had met at the home of MARIA QUINONES [redacted]. Informant said that he had ascertained that the following individuals attended:

b7D

[redacted] reported that the members of the committee decided to name the individuals of the staff who would actually run the dance scheduled for May 17, 1952.

b7D

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] was considered as an assistant to [redacted] on the eve of the dance as a security measure, inasmuch as [redacted] would have considerable funds in his possession. According to the Informant, [redacted] reported that [redacted] was then in the treasury representing funds collected from the sale of the raffle tickets then undertaken by various Nationalists in greater New York.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on May 20, 1952 that several hundred people had attended the dance sponsored by Las Hijas del Caribe at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street, New York City, on May 17, 1952. Among the individuals who attended known to [redacted] were: ORTIZ MEDINA, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON, VICTOR CARRASQUILLO, IRIS COLLAZO, PINTO GANDIA, SANTIAGO NIEVES MALSAN,

NY 100-7689

MARIA QUINONES and ESTEBEN QUINONES. [] stated that the majority of the people appeared to have little connection with the NPPR. One policeman was present and the affair was quiet and orderly. [] stated that there were no speeches or propaganda disseminated that could identify those assembled with the NPPR with the possible exception that small replicas of the Puerto Rican emblems were pinned on the coat lapels of those who entered by SANTIAGO NIEVES MALSAN. The Informant stated that ORTIZ MEDINA had said that the NPPR had made out "O.K." with the dance. b2 b7D

b2
b7D
b7C
Confidential Informant [] stated on June 4, 1952 that the Nationalist Party as a result of the dance sponsored by Las Hijas del Caribe had realized a gross profit of \$530, but that \$227 was given to MARIA QUINONES to cover the cost of the three prizes raffled. Informant stated that \$303.00 was turned over [] to ORTIZ MEDINA. The Informant advised that he ascertained that this transaction had occurred at a meeting of the committee members of the front at [] Those attending identified by Informant were;

b7D

5. Club Cultural Hispano del Bronx

b2
b7D
Confidential Informant [] advised on January 2, 1951 that BERNARDO RIVERA had stated that the Club Cultural Hispano del Bronx had been dispossessed from 1241 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

It is pointed out that this organization formerly was one of the most active fronts of the NPPR in New York City.

D. GRITO DE LARES COMMEMORATION, September 23, 1951

The New York Spanish language newspaper "La Prensa" of September 21, 1951, carried an article captioned

NY 100-7689

"Celebration of the Grito de Lares". The article stated that on Sunday, September 23, 1951, a patriotic meeting in commemoration of the 83rd anniversary of the "Grito de Lares", Puerto Rican revolutionary gesture, would be held to pay homage to the heroes of the past. It stated that the meeting would be held for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans in general. The announced speakers were VITO MARCANTONIO, Attorneys CONRAD LYNN and ABRAHAM UNGER, Professor ERASTO ZAYAS, and JULIO PINTO GANDIA.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, made available a throwaway announcing the Grito de Lares. This throwaway in part translated from Spanish stated as follows:

"Puerto Rico also has its dates and heroes deserving of our admiration and tribute. The time has come for all of us Puerto Ricans in the United States to show our love and veneration which is deserved by the men who in the past century gave their lives and fortunes in order to bequeath to us a free fatherland.

"It is for that that we cordially invite all the Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans without distinction as to political and religious beliefs to the solemn commemoration of the Grito de Lares."

The throwaway was signed by JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that the meeting of Grito de Lares commenced at approximately 4:00 P.M. and that about 80 - 100 persons were in attendance. Three Puerto Rican flags were displayed on the stage and behind the speakers' podium appeared several photographs, one of which was that of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Informant reported that the meeting was presided over by PINTO GANDIA, ROSA COLLAZO, ERASTO ZAYAS, ORTIZ MEDINA and the American attorney, ABRAHAM UNGER. ERASTO ZAYAS acted as the Master of Ceremonies.

NY 100-7689

ZAYAS in his speech, according to [] stated that when he heard the anthem "Borinquena", a dagger had pierced his heart for not having participated in the Nationalist revolt in Puerto Rico. b2 b7D

JOSE HUMBERTO TORRES was introduced by ZAYAS. TORRES stated that he will always be a Nationalist and then recited a poem "The Patriot".

b2 b7D ABRAHAM UNGER, according to the Informant, dedicated almost his whole speech to commenting that not all the North Americans want Puerto Rico to remain a colony. UNGER said that the fight of the Puerto Rican people was the same as that of the other people in South Africa and in Korea. UNGER stressed the subject of Korea, speaking of the sufferings of the Korean people and the need of imposing peace there. [] stated that the terms he used were not clearly Communist, but varied along the Communist lines, particularly in regard to his references to Korea.

ROSA COLLAZO spoke next and referred to the letters which her imprisoned husband, OSCAR COLLAZO, had written her from prison, asking her to greet all of his friends. COLLAZO requested those attending to sign the pages requesting the commutation of her husband's death sentence.

b2 b7D The next speaker was JULIO PINTO GANDIA, who, according to [] made a long and very violent speech. He accused the Americans of bringing to Puerto Rico only piracy and prostitution, and accused the Americans of practicing the worst imperialism that the world has ever known, and that now the Americans want to possess the entire world.

PINTO GANDIA referred to the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I. WILSON, according to PINTO GANDIA, was ashamed when CLEMENCEAU and LLOYD GEORGE asked him about Puerto Rico, as the Puerto Ricans fought in that war and they were promised for the first time their freedom, which was not granted them. PINTO GANDIA said the same thing happened in World War II when the Atlantic Charter promised freedom to all nations. Puerto

NY 100-7689

Rico does not now have her liberty and her sons are dying in Korea. While Puerto Ricans are proud of their children dying in Korea, they should prefer to have them dying for their fatherland. He accused the Americans of committing the crime of genocide in Puerto Rico, and carrying out the crime of sterilization of the Puerto Rican women.

b2

b7D

[] stated that PINTO GANDIA in his speech said that he had attended the first national pilgrimage to the town of Lares and there PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had asked a question, "Are the Puerto Ricans capable of rebelling?" PINTO stated that that question was answered by the Puerto Ricans on October 30, 1950. PINTO stated that among those attending there are many Nationalists present who are ready to take up the machete against the Americans, and that there were women present who would teach their children to fight against the Americans. PINTO stated that they (the Nationalists) have the right to defend their ideas in the United States and that the Nationalists respect the laws of North America and ask that they be applied to protect the Nationalists also.

[] stated that PINTO GANDIA ended his speech b2 by requesting the Puerto Ricans to take up the Puerto Rican flag in one hand and the machete in the other. b7D

A collection was taken up by MARIA QUINONES.

✓ The American attorney, CONRAD LYNN, arrived and spoke last. He accused the Americans of maintaining an "Iron Curtain" in Puerto Rico and spoke of the trial of the American girl, RUTH REYNOLDS, in Puerto Rico.

The meeting ended with the playing of the anthem, "Borinquena." The Informant stated that one of those present shouted "Long live free Puerto Rico", and PINTO GANDIA followed with a "Long live ALBIZU CAMPOS".

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] identified those persons known to him who were present as: PINTO GANDIA, ROSA COLLAZO, ERASTO ZAYAS, ABRAHAM UNGER, ORTIZ MEDINA, CONRAD LYNN, CESAR GILBERTO TORRES, MARIA QUINONES and JOSE HUMBERTO TORRES.

NY 100-7689

Confidential Informant [] advised that ROSA COLLAZO in her speech had stated that about 100,000 signatures were needed for the petition for clemency of OSCAR COLLAZO, which was to be sent to President TRUMAN. COLLAZO begged all to get in touch with Mrs. LUISA QUINTERO and Miss ISABEL CUCHI COLL. She inferred that these individuals had blanks which could be distributed to obtain the signatures for the petition. [] also advised that PINTO GANDIA in his speech advised the Puerto Ricans to hold the Puerto Rican flag in one hand and the machete in the other.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised that PINTO GANDIA in his speech at the above commemoration had stated:

b2

b7D

"Citizens, getting down on your knees and praying to God is not the way to obtain freedom. It is necessary to fight. It is necessary to fight until our ideal is obtained."

In addition to the previous individuals identified by [] as attending the affair, [] identified JUAN CARCEL FERNANDEZ as in attendance.

b2

b7D

E. MASSACRE DE PONCE COMMEMORATION, March 23, 1952

Confidential Informant [] made available on March 17, 1952 a throwaway announcing "Impressive and solemn meeting of Puerto Rican affirmation, Sunday, March 23, 1952", at Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, at which time "homage will be rendered to the martyrs who died in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on Palm Sunday, 1937."

b2

b7D

The throwaway stated that North American speakers such as ABRAHAM UNGER, CONRAD LYNN and ex-Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO would join the Puerto Rican speakers. It called upon the Puerto Ricans "to pay your respect to the martyrs of the history of our Fatherland is a duty of Gratitude and Nobility". The throwaway was signed by JOSE A. OTERO as President of the Organizing Committee.

NY 100-7689

Confidential Informant [] advised on March 26, 1952 that approximately 50-60 persons were in attendance and the individuals known to him who were there were as follows:

b2

b7D

JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON, ORTIZ MEDINA, ERASTO ZAYAS, DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ, CONRAD LYNN, ABRAHAM UNGER, MARIA QUINONES, PINTO GANDIA, RAMON SANCHEZ, ROSA COLLAZO, CARMELO ALVAREZ, MARIA ALVAREZ, BLANCA IRIS ALVAREZ, NOEMI ALVAREZ, JOSE A. OTERO, MANUEL ORTIZ, JUANITA ORTIZ, AMADEO RIVERA LOZADA, LUCIA MONTES and ESTEBEN QUINONES.

[] advised that Issue No. 7 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" carried an account of the events that transpired at the above meeting. The Informant stated that the account of the speeches in the paper is quite accurate to that which occurred, to the best of his memory.

The following account of the meeting as reported in "Puerto Rico En Marcha" is in part set out as follows:

"The meeting began at 3:30 P.M. with the playing on the piano of the national anthem of Puerto Rico by RAMONITA ORTIZ.

"JUAN B. LEBRON acted as Master of Ceremonies and introduced the President of the NPPR, JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA. ORTIZ MEDINA in his speech stated that those assembled commemorate the Grito de Lares every year not in order to foster hatred and rancor against the people of the United States, but in order to render well deserved homage to the martyrs of our independence and to remind all Puerto Ricans that the cause for which they offered their precious lives is still not a living reality and it is necessary to fight daringly so that their sacrifice will not be in vain."

The paper reported that the next speaker was DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ, who in a "vibrating and moving speech urged the Puerto Rican women to fulfill their sacred duty of making those at home aware of the liberating movement, and of instructing our children, husbands, brothers

NY 100-7689

"and other members of the family to sacrifice their lives and property for the cause of the independence of the fatherland".

The account reflected that DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ stated as follows:

"We sorrowfully see our women with stoicism and unchangeable resignation accept the sacrifice of our children and husbands as the empire of the United States snatches them from their breasts and homes in order to sacrifice them as cannon fodder in armed fight and for causes foreign to our fatherland as for example, the war in Korea. Why, then, not sacrifice with the same spirit of resignation and stoicism our sons and husbands for the whole cause of our independence?"

The next speaker was the North American lawyer CONRAD LYNN, who was the attorney for Miss RUTH REYNOLDS, who was arrested after the events of October, 1950, in Puerto Rico. The account reflected that LYNN in his speech attacked racial discrimination and inhuman segregation which plagues the world today. The article reflected that LYNN stated: "You Nationalists are doing very well to commemorate this date year after year. It gives us North Americans the opportunity to feel ashamed of our Government's history of colonialism in Puerto Rico."

The next speaker, according to the article, was Professor ERASTO ZAYAS, who stated as follows:

"The United States has converted Puerto Rico into the most propitiatory victim of its next human slaughter. 'The Massacre of Rio Piedras', 'The Genocide of Vieques', the mass sterilization of women, the imposition and the recruiting of our youth for their imperialist venture in Korea, the overcoming by blood and fire of the Puerto Rican liberating movement in October of 1950, this and all the other crimes committed by the United States in Puerto Rico, brings us to the conclusion that the United States of North America has only had in mind and does have

NY 100-7689

"in mind the complete destruction of our fatherland. This unprecedented crime, gentlemen, is only detained by the constant preaching of the Puerto Rican liberating movement, the noble blood of the martyrs who have died, and the heroism of the men and women who have imposed and must impose at all costs the right to and respect for our national sovereignty."

Confidential Informant [] advised that ZAYAS by a **careful** choice of words inferred that the road to independence is by violence rather than by ballot.

b2
b7D

The article continued by reflecting that MARIA QUINONES was then introduced and she recited a poem entitled "Mis Manos" (My Hands).

ABRAHAM UNGER was introduced by JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON as "the defender of the Nationalists who were accused and arrested in New York". UNGER in his speech, according to "Puerto Rico En Marcha", stated as follows:

"I want to tell all of you that while there is still one Puerto Rican who bravely and patriotically demands the independence of Puerto Rico, there will exist Puerto Rico's right to independence.....Continue your work until Puerto Rico by the mandate of the sacrifice of your men and women is a free sovereign and independent republic."

The last speaker, according to the article, was JULIO PINTO GANDIA, delegate of the Nationalist Party in the United States. PINTO GANDIA, according to the article, stated as follows:

"Our Fatherland which has shed so much blood and which has supported with so much sacrifice its fight for our independence since the Sublime Gesture of Lares in '68 has again repeated for the benefit of the 'democratic empire' of the United States its heroic determination not to be enslaved any longer. There is no spot on earth which has not resounded with the brave deeds, with weapons in hand,

NY 100-7689

"of October 30 and November 1, 1950. In an unequivocal way, the Government of the United States was told by Puerto Rico that we are resolving to be free, no matter what the cost. If the Government of the United States were a little more sensible, it would not be placed in the ridiculous position of saying that the 'problem of Puerto Rico has been solved', by the approval by a minority of votes of the so-called stupid Constitution which is soon to be submitted to the President of the Yankee tyranny in Puerto Rico. The Yankees tried to present themselves now before the United Nations and international councils saying 'that Puerto Rico has its own Constitution'.

"If the United States has any self respect, if it learned from the lessons of history, if it wanted to redeem its fallen prestige internationally, and if it did not forget the Resurrection of the Fatherland, it would be able to take the necessary steps for the recognition of our fatherland and the immediate liberty of our beloved political prisoners. Nationalism, custodian of the liberty of the fatherland, is standing serene, alert and confident that there will be no power on earth capable of keeping back that which is the mandate of the history and of God: the independence of Puerto Rico."

Confidential Informant [] in addition to those previously identified as those attending the meeting, stated that SANTIAGO NIEVES MALSAN, LYDIA COLLAZO and IRIS COLLAZO attended the meeting.

b2

Confidential Informant [] identified JUAN CARCEL FERNANDEZ as in attendance.

b7D

The commemoration Massacre de Ponce held on March 25, 1951, has been previously reported.

F. INDICATIONS OF VIOLENCE

1. Possible Intimidation of Government Witness

Confidential Informant [] advised that [] PINTO GANDIA had stated that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON had

b2

b7D

NY 100-7689

b7D
experienced considerable difficulty at the Commissioner's
Hearing [redacted] because of the testimony
b2 of [redacted] whose testimony,
b7C PINTO GANDIA said, were lies. Informant reported that if
b7D [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that [redacted]
b2 [redacted]
b7D [redacted] reported on [redacted] that he had ascertained
that PINTO GANDIA was apprehensive over the possibility
that he would be sent to jail if the United States Com-
missioner granted the Government's motion to increase the
amount of his bail.

On March 2, 1951, [redacted] advised that he had ascertained
that [redacted]

b2 [redacted] advised on March 9, 1951 that on [redacted]
[redacted] had stated that things were looking better b2
b7D ✓ [redacted] JUAN CORREA and JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON [redacted]
and MARIA QUINONES had visited [redacted] who ad- b7D
b7C vided them that [redacted]
[redacted] that they need not fear
[redacted] any longer.

[redacted] advised in April, 1951, that [redacted] had
commented that TOMASA FLORES had been arrested as a con-
spirator at a meeting in which the Government charged
that the plot to kill President TRUMAN was hatched. [redacted]
[redacted] had stated that [redacted]

b2
b7D
b7C

NY 100-7689

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] advised in June, 1951, that [REDACTED] had stated that he was fearful that [REDACTED] including LEBRON, PINTO GANDIA, [REDACTED] would go to jail along with JUAN CORREA because of the expected [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that something would have to be done and pointed out that on each Saturday, [REDACTED]

b2

b7D

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED] advised in July, 1951, that [REDACTED] had stated that the trial of JUAN and MARY CORREA would commence soon, and that the Government's case was based

b2

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on July 20, 1951 that [REDACTED] apparently was aware of the movements of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] believed that the janitor of the building [REDACTED] was furnishing information concerning [REDACTED]

b2

b7D

b7D

b7C

In September, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] believed that things were looking better for [REDACTED] PINTO GANDIA and JUAN CORREA because someone had talked

NY 100-7689

b7D

with [redacted] expected to cooperate with the NPPR.

b2

b7D

b7C

[redacted] advised on October 26, 1951 that he has received no additional information concerning possible violence on the part of the NPPR towards [redacted]

The Office of the Secret Service, New York City, was advised of the possible violence towards [redacted] by members of the NPPR.

2. Threats Against [redacted]

b7C

b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted] [redacted] had stated that there was a weak link in the NPPR named [redacted], who had testified before the Commissioners Hearing that he had given money to [redacted] [redacted] stated that [redacted] be eliminated.

b2

b7D

b7D

[redacted] advised that [redacted] stated on [redacted] [redacted] were convinced that [redacted] [redacted] according to the Informant, [redacted] and stated that [redacted] because [redacted] had apparently given some information to the Government which the Party leaders know nothing about.

b2

b7D

b7D

[redacted] advised that PINTO GANDIA on [redacted] had claimed that in the presence of [redacted]

b2

b7D

In May, 1951, [redacted] reported that he had ascertained that PINTO GANDIA was anticipating a trip to Puerto Rico, ostensibly for the purpose of making contact for his [redacted] but that [redacted]

b2

b7D

b7D

NY 100-7689

b2 [] advised in June, 1951, []
b7D had stated that the NPPR was no longer afraid of anything
that [] would say because [] knows what happens
to traitors.

b7C SA [] United States Secret Service,
advised on August 8, 1951 that the New York City Police
Department had arrested PIETRI PEREZ on a warrant received
from the Insular authorities in Puerto Rico. He reported
that PIETRI was arrested as a parole violator. PIETRI
PEREZ was subsequently removed to Puerto Rico and is
presently incarcerated in the Insular Penitentiary, Rio
Piedras, Puerto Rico.

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised on November 9,
b7D 1951 that he had ascertained that on []
[] had called b7D
a meeting at the home of [] According to
the Informant, at least five individuals attended the
meeting: []
[] The Informant
stated that []
he believing that PIETRI had talked, which had started the
recent inquiries by the Federal authorities on Nationalists'
activities. The Informant stated that the above meeting
was called to stop PINTO GANDIA from accusing PIETRI PEREZ
for something of which he had no proof. [] ascertained
that PINTO GANDIA had stated that if PIETRI PEREZ had
talked, all would be in jail. [] allegedly
stated that PIETRI PEREZ was at a dinner meeting and if
he wanted to talk, all would be in serious trouble.

b2 [] advised [] that PINTO
b7D GANDIA believes that PIETRI PEREZ really talked to the
Federal authorities []
PINTO GANDIA stated that the other members in the NPPR
were stupid in not believing that PIETRI had divulged
information.

[] advised on [] that he had
ascertained that on []
[] were present in the home of []

NY 100-7689

[redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] individuals present discussed a letter received apparently from [redacted] the Party itself. [redacted] believed that [redacted] threatened the NPPR in some manner as [redacted] stated that the NPPR should have taken his advise in the past and if so, [redacted] would not be able to give them "all of his lip."

b7D b2 b7D

3. Other Violence

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on [redacted] [redacted] had stated that he wished [redacted] hand grenades and if he had them, he would see that they got to Puerto Rico for the purpose of eliminating Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN.

b7D b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, reported [redacted] that he had overheard [redacted] a Nationalist, state the following:

b7D

"He should be killed no matter what it costs because he is the number one traitor to Puerto Rico - if COLLAZO dies, there will be no pardon for him. We will not give a cent for his life."

[redacted] stated that [redacted] undoubtedly referred to LUIS MUNOZ MARIN.

b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that at the NPPR picnic at Bear Mountain, August 5, 1951, JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON, while slicing meat, stated that he wished that he had the head of MUNOZ MARIN under his knife rather than the ham.

[redacted] advised in September, 1951, that VICTOR CARRASQUILLO complained that the Puerto Ricans are receiving worst treatment under LUIS MUNOZ MARIN than they had received under an appointed United States Governor. CARRASQUILLO also stated that MUNOZ MARIN will win the coming election, but that he would not enjoy it as "one of our men will die but so will he".

b2 b7D

NY 100-7689

[] advised that on [] VICTOR CARRASQUILLO state that he had arranged an insurance policy for his son, that he had already lived his life, and was then attempting to sell his barber shop. Once his shop was sold, CARRASQUILLO said he would go to Puerto Rico and rid the Island of MUNOZ MARIN. CARRASQUILLO, according to [] mentioned that dynamite could blow up the Governor's armored car.

[] advised on [] that CARRASQUILLO had mentioned that sticks of dynamite could be boiled, that the material could be scooped from the top of the liquid, and placed in a little bottle which would make an explosive. CARRASQUILLO stated that that method could be used to blow up MUNOZ MARIN.

[] reported on [] that he overheard [] state that [] expected another prison outbreak in Puerto Rico. He commented that many members of the NPPR were being sentenced to prison in Puerto Rico.

[] stated that [] PINTO GANDIA had reported that the more Nationalists there are imprisoned in Puerto Rico, the better it would be for the next prison break.

Information above concerning possible violence has been furnished to the San Juan Office.

G. FIREARMS

1. Interest Displayed By NPPR In Obtaining Firearms

Confidential Informant [] advised that on [] [] had expressed interest in obtaining firearms and ammunition and thought that they would need about a dozen guns. According to the Informant, [] did not know where they could obtain such equipment.

[] advised that in June, 1951, he had ascertained that one [] (ph), whom the Informant believed

NY 100-7689

b2 had served a prison sentence in San Juan, had apparently
b7D been commissioned to buy guns for the NPPR. [redacted]
b7C (ph) desired to obtain .38 and .45 calibre pistols. [redacted]
[redacted] advised later in June, 1951, that he had ascertained that
(ph) besides pistols was interested in
machine guns, grenades, and shot guns, and that the indi-
vidual who had the funds for such purpose was [redacted]

b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] reported in June, 1951,
that [redacted] apparently did not know of the interest
of [redacted] (ph) in obtaining arms as he expressed
surprise that [redacted] of the NPPR, b7D
b7D did not discuss the matter with him, [redacted]
b7C [redacted] said that if [redacted] had a request for such equipment,
it must have come from the other side. [redacted] indicated
✓ that if arms were obtained, [redacted] would
take them to Puerto Rico.

b2 [redacted] advised that in June, 1951, [redacted] had
b7D stated that as far as he could determine, the NPPR had
no funds for the purchase of arms and he had been unable
to ascertain from what source [redacted] had obtained the funds.

[redacted] advised that at the NPPR picnic at Bear b2
Mountain, August 5, 1951, [redacted] had stated that b7D
[redacted] had orders to purchase
arms, [redacted] would handle the matter himself rather
than through an intermediary.

In August, 1951, [redacted] reported that [redacted] b2
stated that he had no appropriation for the purchase of b7D
arms and would have to await such an appropriation before
attempting to purchase same.

b2 ✓ [redacted] advised that [redacted] in b2
b7D September, 1951, stated that he may receive a letter from
[redacted] in Puerto Rico concerning the purchase b7D
of arms.

Informant has advised that since September, 1951,
no further interest in arms by NPPR members has come to
his attention.

NY 100-7689

2. Possession of Firearms

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that in
February, 1951, he had observed [] carrying
b7D in his belt a pearl handled automatic pistol. Informant
thought that it was either of .25 or .32 calibre.

[] advised on [] that he had over- b7D
heard VICTOR CARRASQUILLO state that he possesses a gun
which he maintains in his residence.

H. FINANCES

1. Collection of Funds

b2 [] advised that on [] PINTO GANDIA
and JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON visited the barber shop at 42 St.
Nicholas Avenue, New York City, where LEBRON received b7D
b7D [] and [] who
turned over [] to LEBRON. These collections, according
to the Informant, represented part of the collections being
made by the NPPR members for the defense of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

b2 [] advised on [] that PINTO GANDIA
was continuing his collection of funds for the defense of
b7D ALBIZU CAMPOS. PINTO GANDIA complained that over the
weekend of [] he was able to collect
only \$61.00 and expressed considerable dissatisfaction
over the fact that most of the NPPR members talked a great
deal but took no action. He was bitter towards individuals
who being in a position to give \$50.00 only contributed
\$1.00.

b2 [] advised that on []
[] collected [] from VICTOR CARRASQUILLO and []
b7D from the barber shop at 42 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York
City, these funds, according to the Informant, being ear-
marked for the defense of ALBIZU CAMPOS. b7D

[] advised in February, 1951 that the proposed
NPPR dance at Hunts Point Palace in April of that year was
to raise funds which were to be used for the defense of

NY 100-7689

b2 PINTO GANDIA and JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON. [] subsequently
b7D advised that ORTIZ MEDINA had reported that the NPPR had
made expenses and a small profit from the dance at Hunts
Point Palace on April 7, 1951.

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised that on [] b7D
[] had stated that in order to
b7D raise funds for the NPPR, parties were being held in the
homes of Nationalists. She said that one had been held
[] from which a profit of []
was realized.

b2 Confidential Informant [] advised on [] b7D
[] that ORTIZ MEDINA stated that the NPPR was raising
b7D funds in order to send food and clothing to the NPPR
prisoners and their families in Puerto Rico.

b2 Confidential Informant [] reported on March 26,
b7D 1952 that CARMELO ALVAREZ had stated that the NPPR dance
held at Great Central Palace on November 17, 1951 was to
raise \$500 - \$700 to assist the Nationalist prisoners
and their families in Puerto Rico, but actually only
\$100 had been sent.

b2 [] advised on [] that VICTOR b7D
b7D CARRASQUILLO had stated that the NPPR was making collec-
tions for a donation for Mrs. CARMEN TORRESOLA, presently
in Puerto Rico. It is pointed out that this individual
is the widow of GRISELIO TORRESOLA.

b2 [] advised on March 26, 1952 that at the NPPR
b7D commemoration, Massacre de Ponce held on March 23, 1952,
approximately \$105 had been collected, but that the cost
of the hall was \$75.00.

b2 [] advised on June 4, 1952 that a net profit of
b7D \$303.00 was realized from the NPPR sponsored dance at
Las Hijos del Caribe on May 17, 1952. These funds,
according to [] were turned over to ORTIZ MEDINA, who
holds the position of Treasurer and President of the NPPR
in New York City.

NY 100-7689

2. Transfer of Funds

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on June 2, 1951 that he had ascertained that [] probably [] wanted to inform [] that whatever funds he had on hand to send them to Puerto Rico. Informant had ascertained that [] had received a letter from Puerto Rico asking that funds be sent there immediately, said funds to be used to cover the cost of communicating from Puerto Rico to New York by cable.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on June 20, 1951 that on [] [] had received \$200 by transfer through the Chase National Bank, San Juan, from the American Express Company. [] stated that the sender of the funds was []

I. SECURITY MEASURES

Confidential Informant [] advised in February, 1951 that on [] PINTO GANDIA attempted to procure a car to move pertinent NPPR records, inasmuch as he, PINTO GANDIA, did not expect to be released from the United States Commissioner's office after the hearing on February 21, 1951. Informant stated that PINTO GANDIA desired to use an unidentified automobile as he was fearful of using [] or that of [] as they were both known to the authorities and if they were used the transfer of the records might be detected.

Confidential Informant [] subsequently advised that [] that [] had used [] car to take the records to Park Avenue and from there had transferred them to their new location on [] by his car.

[] advised on [] that a meeting of Las Hijas del Caribe had been held in the home of MARIA QUINONES. Officers of the committee were elected, this

NY 100-7689

committee to sponsor the NPPR dance for May 17, 1952.

[redacted] during the meeting cautioned those present not to mention the names of the officers of the committee as the NPPR is always under investigation.

[redacted] advised on March 26, 1952 that at the NPPR commemoration Massacre de Ponce held on March 23, 1952, PINTO GANDIA in his speech had by a ruse tried to uncover any informants present by stating that he knew that "spies" of the FBI were probably present and that he felt sorry for those Puerto Ricans who spied on patriots.

[redacted] advised on May 1, 1952 that [redacted] has told no one of his present address except the most trusted members of the NPPR, and that if anyone wanted to get in touch with him, he could arrange the meeting through [redacted]

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] carefully observed a room in which he is located prior to discussing NPPR affairs since the recording of damaging evidence of [redacted] conversations months ago.

J. "PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA"

In June, 1951, [redacted] advised that on [redacted] he observed a large stack of newspapers bearing the mast-head "Puerto Rico En Marcha" in the home of [redacted] [redacted] stated that that was the paper that the NPPR had been in the process of editing for the last month and a half.

1. Purpose

On [redacted] made available Issue No. 1 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" dated June, 1951. The editorial of this issue stated that the purpose of the newspaper is as follows:

NY 100-7689

"The Puerto Rican Liberating Movement did not have an organ of opinion which would dare to publish what the big press has tried to ignore thus far.

"For this reason, 'Puerto Rico En Marcha' appears for the first time in this city of New York ready to discharge its duties by publishing all those events relative to the liberating cause of our people, which for one reason or another the publishing houses which operate in this city do not dare to publish at present.

"If we succeed in our aim, we shall be very pleased."

2. Officers

Issue No. 1 in its masthead listed that the Director of the paper was J.A. OTERO (JOSE A. OTERO) and the Administrator was J. GARCEL (JUAN GARCEL FERNANDEZ). The masthead also reflected that the newspaper is printed at New Madison Printing, 1622 Madison Avenue, New York City. It is pointed out that the proprietor of this printing shop is JUAN GARCEL FERNANDEZ.

Issues No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 dated August, 1951; December, 1951; January, February and March, 1952 carried JOSE A. OTERO as the Director.

Issue No. 7 dated April, 1952 carried the Director as JOSE A. OTERO and the Administrator as J.B. LEBRON (JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON).

3. Contents

Issue No. 1

Among the more pertinent articles appearing in this issue were the following:

"ALBIZU, Standard-bearer of Liberty - 50 Years of Abuses Is Long Enough to Satisfy Any Despot", which in part stated:

NY 100-7689

"With the fire which burned the house of Jayuya go the tears of the Puerto Rican mothers who lost their sons in the Massacre of Ponce. There go also the abuse of half a century of tyranny and plunder. But they say that that is fanaticism. We know that one can be a fanatic by dragging a piece of wood as did Christ, and also by washing one's hands like the Pilate. But if to invoke fanaticism is to want to emancipate a nation, then Blessed Be Fanaticism."

A poem entitled "Noble Sin" by VIOLETA DEL VALLE, wa. DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ, extolling the patriotism of OSCAR COLLAZO.

"The Other Side of the Picture" by JOSE A. OTERO.

"Nationalist Principles" by PAULINO CASTRO.

A letter of PAT WALSH, Secretary of the Canadian Friends of Irish Freedom, 14 Berthelot Street, Quebec, Canada, to Mr. J.P. ORRIG of the United Nations demanding that THELMA MIELKE be accredited as the NPPR observer before the UN.

Issue No. 2

Confidential Informant [] on October 10, 1951 made available Issue No. 2 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha". Among the more pertinent articles appearing in this issue were the following:

b2

b7D

"True Aspect of the Case of OSCAR COLLAZO", by an unknown author requesting Puerto Ricans and Spanish American organizations in New York in order to save COLLAZO from the electric chair to sign the petition for his life circulated in the city.

"Are We Puerto Ricans in the United States of American Fulfilling Our Duty", by an unknown author which in part stated as follows:

NY 100-7689

"'Puerto Rico En Marcha' thinks that the hour has come for the Puerto Ricans in exile to give physical, material and moral aid to the free and sovereign Republic of Puerto Rico. That is our historic duty. That is our moral duty.

"Nobility toward our fathers, children and brothers who are today suffering from the most wicked tyranny on earth - an honor to history and the heroes who have died required that it be so."

Issue No. 3

☐ on February 19, 1952 made available Issue No. 3 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha".

b2

b7D

The most pertinent article was entitled "Statements of the Secretary General of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico on the Anniversary of the October 30 Revolution" by JUAN JUARBE-JUARBE, at Havana, Cuba. This article in part read as follows:

"After 52 years of military intervention in Puerto Rico, the United States of America has understood that it failed in its attempt to subjugate the nation of the Greater Antilles which is not yet independent....The empire has but one recourse in order to prolong its military intervention in Puerto Rico - force.

"On October 25, 1950, Nationalism discovered that the empire proposed to attack the Nationalist leaders the following day during the celebration of the birthday of the Patriot, General ANTONIO DE VALERO-BERNADE, BOLIVAR'S Lieutenant. After this plan was denounced, the empire threw itself into carrying out its primitive plan. On October 30, 1950, there started the attack on the homes of the Nationalist leaders, who, having been warned threw themselves into the street in a joint defense. Thus was produced the October Revolution, 82 years and 7 days after the Revolution of Lares (1868), when Puerto Rico up in arms proclaimed and constituted the Republic in opposition to Spain. At that time, Puerto Rico was able

NY 100-7689

"to resist only two days; now it fought five days against the Colonial Army of the United States: machine guns, bazookas, mortars, grenades, tanks and Air Force.

"Two Puerto Rican patriots, COLLAZO and TORRESOLA shot at the residence in Washington of the Chief of the Empire - Commander-in-Chief of all the imperial forces including those which attacked in Puerto Rico. It was the first time that such a thing had happened in the history of that country.

"The United States did not act as Spain did in Puerto Rico in 1868 and in Cuba in 1879. At that time Spain proclaimed a general amnesty, even for those condemned to die."

Concerning the trials of the Nationalists of Puerto Rico, JUAN JUARBE-JUARBE in his article stated:

"There was no opportunity to defend themselves. The attorneys were hindered at all times. The Government evidence was plotted and presented with violence.

"While hundreds of patriots are suffering martyrdom in the colonial presence of the United States in Puerto Rico for advocating the meeting of the Constitutional Convention of the Republic to Puerto Rico, the empire has assembled a group of unconditionals so that they can copy the constitution of enslavement which is sent to them in English from Washington. The Chief of the Empire sent a message to his delegates to the convention of enslavement stating that Puerto Rico is 'now going to formulate for itself a constitution which expresses the exact relationship with the Federal Union desired by it', and that 'he awaits with approval the association of Puerto Rico with the Federal Union on conditions based solely on mutual consent and mutual esteem'."

Concerning Puerto Rico's drawing up of its own constitution, JUAN JUARBE-JUARBE in his article stated:

"The people of Puerto Rico were presented Law 600 by the Congress of the United States, signed by the Chief

NY 100-7689

"of the Empire (July 3, 1950) in order to approve it or reject it. That law maintained the colonial status of Puerto Rico as has been seen granting small colonial reforms, such as the faculty of the Colonial Government to name the Judges of the so-called Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, whose decisions are appellate in the court at Boston firstly, and then in the Supreme Court of the United States afterwards, and to appoint the Auditor of the Colonial Government. If Puerto Ricans reject the law, things would continue as before; if they accept it, they would still continue the same way with their slight modification which has been pointed out."

Concerning the economic situation of Puerto Rico, JUARBE-JUARBE stated:

"The United States assures international public opinion that Puerto Rico is going against the wind economically, that the only evil there is is the large number of Puerto Ricans. That God is to blame for creating so many Puerto Ricans."

The article was continued in Issue No. 4 made available by [] on February 7, 1952. Concerning military service, JUARBE-JUARBE stated: b2 b7D

"First it is a question of having no more Puerto Ricans born because there are too many people in the factory. When they are born, the parents do not have any right to demand for their children a free fatherland, nor do they have any right to defend the rights of their children. Their children do not belong to them. That is the historic rule of slavery. The United States imposes compulsory military service in Puerto Rico by the law of the Congress of Washington, of the imperial Congress. Young Puerto Ricans have to go to wars, whether they are just or unjust, in which the empire participates or it sends them to prison for periods up to five years."

Issue No. 4

Besides the continuation of JUAN JUARBE-JUARBE'S article set out above, Issue No. 4 also included the following:

NY 100-7689

"Analysis and Juridical Aspect of the Case of OSCAR COLLAZO by the North American Attorney, ABRAHAM UNGER", in which UNGER contended that COLLAZO and TORRESOLA merely desired to make a demonstration of protest before the President's residence on November 1, 1950.

"Libertinage of the Press" by an unknown author claiming that the free press debases, insults and lowers the good name of the Puerto Ricans.

A letter of FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI dated December 18, 1951, in which he denies that he has ever uttered offensive or disrespectful words against PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

A poem entitled "My Infant Lyre" dedicated to ALBIZU CAMPOS by DOLORES IEBRON DE PEREZ.

Issue No. 5

b2 Issue No. 5 dated February, 1952, was made avail-
b7D able by [] on March 13, 1952. Among the more pertinent articles were the following:

✓ "The Outstanding North American Jurisconsultant, Attorney CONRAD LYNN, Explains the Case of RUTH M. REYNOLDS".

A poem to "Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS On His 60th Birthday" by FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI.

Issue No. 6

b2 Issue No. 6 was made available by Confidential
b7D Informant [] on March 26, 1952. Among the more pertinent articles were the following:

"Chapter In The History Of The United States, Palm Sunday - March 21, 1937, Ponce, Puerto Rico", by an unknown author setting forth the Nationalist version of the Ponce Massacre.

NY 100-7689

Issue No. 7

Among the more pertinent articles appearing in this issue are the following:

"15th Commemoration in New York of the 'Massacre de Ponce'", by an unknown author setting forth the events that occurred at Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, March 23, 1952, at the above meeting.

"The Liberating Movement in the History of Puerto Rico, Chapter I", by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ.

"A Commemoration of the 21st of March in Puerto Rico", by an unknown writer which reflected that the NPPR members in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in March, 1952, were led by EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ in their homage to the Nationalists who fell in the Massacre of Ponce in 1937.

4. Editorials

Some of the editorials of Issues 2-7 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" are set forth where it is believed to state the NPPR line and policy.

Issue No. 1

The editorial of Issue No. 1 has been set forth above as it relates the purpose of the newspaper.

Issue No. 2

The editorial set forth in this issue is in two parts, the first is entitled "Puerto Rico On The March", in which it stated in part:

"It is time for Puerto Rico and her children in exile to understand that there is no nation on earth which insofar as it was able did not fight and shed its most precious and noble blood in order to obtain its liberty. Puerto Rico will be throughout the years the new 'Ireland of the Caribbean'. Historically, Puerto Rico has shown its will, determination, and right to be free. Our Fatherland has passed through its historical

NY 100-7689

"transfiguration. Puerto Rico is on the march for its complete independence. No power can stop it."

The second section of the editorial of Issue No. 2 is captioned "Puerto Rico Repudiates Yankee Tyranny", and in this article the editorial claims that the proposed constitution for Puerto Rico was defeated in the recent referendum in the Island.

Issue No. 3

The editorial in this issue was captioned "Puerto Rico, 'Democratic Iron Curtain'", and in part stated:

"What moral force does the United States of North America have to denounce tyranny and dictatorships in foreign lands when in its own back yard it maintains the most criminal and the most wicked tyranny in the world today? With what face do the Yankee diplomats and the official news agencies dare to denounce and protest against the so-called 'Iron Curtain' existing in European countries.

"The Liberating Movement has denounced and denounces to the whole world that in Puerto Rico there is only tyranny and more tyranny and the enthroning of a modern 'Gauleiter' or quisling with a Democratic Gestapo under his orders."

The second section of the editorial was captioned "International Clamor In Favor Of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS And OSCAR COLLAZO", and in part stated:

"While the entire world and more especially, Latin America recognizes the character of political prisoners in ALBIZU CAMPOS and OSCAR COLLAZO, the Government of the United States remains deaf to the offense and the sentences given to both of them. The world will be astonished to know that 'American democracy' and its weighty constitution and legislation in force do not recognize the status of political prisoners. Neither does that Government recognize political pardons.

NY 100-7689

"To defend and to make an offering of one's life for the independence of one's fatherland is an honor and a respectful act, and the Government of the United States can do very little to remove the glory and respect which history has reserved for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and OSCAR COLLAZO."

Issue No. 4

The editorial in Issue No. 4 was captioned "Plan of Democratic Extermination Which Does Not Cease". In this article the author accused the United States of carrying out a plan to exterminate all Puerto Ricans. It cites what the article terms the "Genocide of Vieques" when more than 10,000 Puerto Rican families were "violently thrown out of their ancestral homes and dispossessed of their natural wealth" in order to construct a naval base.

The article accused the United States Government of mass sterilization of Puerto Rican women and as proof of the extermination of Puerto Ricans, the article pointed out that the Puerto Rican youth are compelled to serve in the Armed Forces and to fight in Korea.

The article concludes as follows:

"Let the Yankees remember that more powerful and more civilized empires have fallen throughout history in a state of great deterioration. The Yankees, giants with feet of clay, will not explain the historical destiny of tyrants, and Puerto Rico, nation blessed by the Omnipotent Creator, will survive, free, sovereign and independent."

Issue No. 5

The editorial appearing in this issue was captioned "United States of North America Repudiates Its Own Tyranny In Puerto Rico".

This article called upon the Congress of the United States not to deceive itself. It stated, "The whole world has its eyes fixed on OSCAR COLLAZO, on PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,

NY 100-7689

"on the problem of Puerto Rico. The time to act is now. Puerto Rico requires and demands its independence."

The second section of the editorial was captioned "Noble Gesture Which Should Be Imitated", and in this he stated that a group of students of different Latin American nationalities had saved their few pennies given to them daily for food and transportation and donated this to the aid of the cause of Puerto Rico. The article pointed out that the names of the donors are not set forth to avoid reprisals.

Issue No. 6

The editorial in this issue was entitled "The Last Act of 'The Farce of the Yankee Constitutional Assembly' in Puerto Rico".

In this article, the writer maintained that the referendum in Puerto Rico defeated Law 600 in Puerto Rico, which law grants the right of the Island legislators to write its own constitution. This article is set forth in part as follows:

"On July 3, 1950, the President of the United States of North America signed Bill No. 600 of the Congress of the United States which authorized amendments to the Jones Organic Charter of 1917 which governs Puerto Rico from the civic point of view. Both the empire, in bad faith, as well as its followers and adulators in the United States and Puerto Rico have given to calling this law the 'Constitutional Assembly of Puerto Rico'.

"The United States Government has tried through the misnamed democratic colonial process to obtain the voluntary consent of the Puerto Ricans for the perpetuation of its military intervention and tyranny in Puerto Rico.

"The Yankees, who in this way have no self-respect, for they do not stop deceiving the whole world, for they do not stop allying themselves with renegades and traitors

NY 100-7689

"to the welfare of the people in other nations, and do not cease in their imperialist plan to impose their political, military and economic hegemony in the world, will once again return to the United Nations to falsify facts and to recruit votes to approve their report on Puerto Rico and to try to put the official seal of the United Nations on having Puerto Rico continue to remain 'ad perpetuum' a colony of the United States.

"Puerto Rican Nationalism fulfills once more its duty of giving the lie officially to the government of the United States when it says that Puerto Rico has 'democratically' approved its status as a colony of the United States. It fulfills once more its duty of demanding the support of our sister nations in the United Nations when it asks them to stop the voracious and ferocious advance of the empire of the United States in our continent and in the whole world.

"Let us analyze the democratic process of the approval of this so-called 'Constitutional Assembly of Puerto Rico' which will give to Puerto Rico the name of a 'Free State Associated with the United States'. During 1951 and 1952 Law No. 600 of the Congress of the United States (Law of the Constitutional Assembly) was submitted to the people of Puerto Rico on three different dates for their approval and ratification during its different stages.

"The first referendum took place on June 4, 1951 revealing the following result:

"In favor of Law 600	387,016
Against	119,169
Abstained	269,815

TOTALS

In favor	387,016
Against and abstained	388,984

"That is to say, the total of votes registered against by the Republican, Socialist and Independentist Party

NY 100-7689

"and the total votes in abstention were greater than the votes in favor of the 'Constitutional Assembly'.

"The referendum held on August 27, 1951 had the following result:

"Votes in favor of the 'Constitutional Assembly' delegates of the Democratic Popular Party (The Quisling Party)	324,110
Votes in favor of the Republican-Socialist Delegates	81,424
Abstained from the election	376,380
Totals: in favor of the colonial party of the government	324,110
Abstained from the election	376,380

"That is to say, the total ABSTENTION vote which amounts to 42% of the total number of voters, by itself DEFEATED the party of the Democratic Popular Government which elected the majority of 'Delegates to the Constitutional Assembly' held in San Juan, Puerto Rico during the months of January and February, 1952. If we add this to the number of votes of the opposition, it is seen clearly that the second 'democratic' stage of the approval of the 'Constitutional Assembly', was completely repudiated by the people of Puerto Rico.

"Votes in favor of the 'Constitutional Assembly'	373,594
Votes registered against	82,877
Votes in electoral abstention	327,139
Totals	410,016 373,594
Total votes against and in electoral abstention	410,016
Total in favor of the ratification of the Law 600	373,594

"Once again the people of Puerto Rico repudiated once and for all through abstention and votes against, the misnamed 'Law of the Constitutional Assembly of Puerto Rico.'

NY 100-7689

"It is seen clearly that the people of Puerto Rico, using the weapon of electoral ABSTENTION which the Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico preaches and through opposition to the QUISLING government of Governor MUNOZ MARIN has rejected unequivocally the pretensions of the government of the United States of North America to obtain the consent of the Puerto Ricans for the perpetuation and the validation of the military intervention and tyranny in Puerto Rico.

"The United States of North America can very well present itself to the United Nations and other international councils claiming the 'democratic solution to the problem of Puerto Rico'. Very soon they will try to continue deceiving more and more their brother nations. The Yankees are only deceiving themselves. They are deceiving themselves doubly. The Puerto Rican Liberating Movement has told them on different occasions that their only alternative is to leave Puerto Rico as soon as possible. The suffering people of Puerto Rico, who have been vilely deceived for more than half a century, who decide the destinies of the fatherland have eloquently repeated that mandate. If the Yankees had any honor, if they had any self-respect, if they were not fool-hardy, and if they watched over their shattered international prestige, their next step in Puerto Rico would be to convoke the legitimate 'Constitutional Convention of the free and sovereign Republic of Puerto Rico' and to free their only friends in Puerto Rico, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and all the imprisoned Nationalist leaders."

Issue No. 7

The editorial in this issue is captioned "Yankee Plan To Exterminate Puerto Ricans".

In this article, the editorial accuses the United States of attempting to liquidate and exterminate the Puerto Ricans. As in a previous editorial, it again cited the case of "Genocide of Vieques". It accused the United States as practicing mass sterilization of Puerto Rican women and compelling Puerto Rican youth to serve in the United States

NY 100-7689

Armed Forces. It stated that the Puerto Ricans are forced to emigrate from the Island which, in turn, leaves the factories and farms in Puerto Rico deserted. The article concludes by raising "once again its voice of righteous anger protesting against the bestial madness of the modern Apostates and Pharisees of 'liberty and democracy'."

5. Editorial Writers and Contributors

It is pointed out that no by-lines appear on any of the editorial pages of the first eight issues of "Puerto Rico En Marcha".

Confidential Informant [] advised on February 8, 1952 that in his opinion the writer of the first section of the editorial of Issue No. 2 dated August, 1951, and the editorials of Issues No. 4 and 7, dated January and April, 1952, were written by ERASTO ZAYAS, as this individual in his speech at the Grito de Lares Commemoration accused the Americans of planning to exterminate the Puerto Ricans. The editorials cited all carry the theme of extermination by the Americans of the Puerto Ricans. b2 b7D

[] also advised that after a review of the editorials in Issues 1-4 that JULIO PINTO GANDIA probably wrote some of them because they carried such phrases of vehemence and hatred towards the United States, but none of the editorials could be directly attributed to this individual. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on March 3, 1952 that JOSE A. OTERO, Director of the paper, had stated that he did "most of the editorial part of 'Puerto Rico En Marcha'". b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on February [] that JULIO HECTOR VELAZQUEZ of [] had stated that he "writes material" for the NPPR. b2 b7D b7C

NY 100-7689

6. Distribution

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on December 28, 1951 that [] had carried numerous copies of Issue No. 3 of the paper in a briefcase to Brooklyn. Informant advised further that on January 4, 1952, [] maintained in his home 15-20 issues of the same copy. It was the Informant's belief that [] delivers papers to [] in Brooklyn, who, in turn, distributes them in the neighborhood.

Confidential Informant [] advised on March 3, 1952 that JUAN CARCEL FERNANDEZ had stated that the NPPR sends 3000 copies to Latin America. The Informant reported that he did not believe the statement of CARCEL. b2 b7D

[] advised on March 13, 1952 that first class mail is used to distribute the "Puerto Rico En Marcha" in greater New York. b2 b7D

7. Finances

Confidential Informant [] advised in June, 1951, that on [] ORTIZ MEDINA and PINTO GANDIA had stated that they doubted that the NPPR had sufficient funds to publish more editions than the first. b2 b7D

[] advised [] that ORTIZ MEDINA attributed the failure of the NPPR to print many copies of Issue No. 2 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" because the Party funds were short. b2 b7D

[] advised on January 5, 1952 that VICTOR CARRASQUILLO in commenting about Issue No. 3 of the paper had stated that the NPPR prints only a few copies of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" since so few are sold.

Confidential Informant [] advised on April 9, 1952 that [] had stated that "Puerto Rico En Marcha" is doing very badly financially." b2 b7D

NY 100-7689

8. Other Propaganda

Confidential Informant [] on August 4, 1951 made available a throwaway entitled "The Truth of the State of Health of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS". This throwaway was signed by JOSE A. OTERO, Secretary, and was dated June 8, 1951. The article in part stated: b2 b7D

"The Government of the United States of North America in its desperate zeal to destroy the noble and patriotic figure of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico, has just published in the official press of the country the news of the so-called 'madness and persecution mania of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS'".

The article continued by accusing the American Government of preparing public opinion in advance of the premature death of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS by telling the people that he, ALBIZU CAMPOS, died of madness. It also accused the United States of trying to give the impression that the Liberating Movement of Puerto Rico has always been directed by a "fanatic gone in the head". The article then stated the Government of the United States is the most irresponsible Government on earth and does not respect its own laws or the international treaties on which it puts its own signatures. It concluded that only the United States would be responsible for the premature death of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

Confidential Informant [] advised [] that he had ascertained that the NPPR would hold a prayer service on the first Sunday after the 30th of October, 1951 in commemoration of those who died in Puerto Rico during the Nationalist uprising.

[] advised on [] that he had ascertained that the Nationalists had decided to hold the prayer service on November 3, 1951. Informant also furnished a throwaway on that date concerning the proposed homage to be made by the Nationalists.

b2

b7D

NY 100-7689

The throwaway was addressed to Puerto Ricans and requested the leaders to pay homage to the Resurrection and the transfiguration of the fatherland at the Spanish Church, Senora de la Guadalupe. The throwaway in part stated that, "On October 26, 1950, a criminal ambush against the President of the Liberating Movement was frustrated. It brought with it the arrest of four Nationalist leaders in Rio Piedras and that of the North American Miss RUTH MARY REYNOLDS." Once this plan was frustrated, the Government of the United States of North America through its satellite and quisling, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, ordered the arrests of all the Nationalists for any reason whatsoever."

The article went on to state that on the following days there occurred a general uprising in Puerto Rico and that more than 16 towns made use "of the right consecrated by the United States of America itself, namely, that when tyranny is law, revolution is a right which the people must exercise." The article stated it was the duty of every Puerto Rican who loves his liberty to honor and revere those who have died and who gave eloquent proof of their patriotism. For that reason, all Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans were invited to attend the services.

The writer on November 3, 1951 observed the Spanish Church, Nuestra Senora de la Guadalupe at 229 West 14th Street, and observed approximately 12 persons believed to be members of the NPPR attending. Among those, ROSA COLLAZO and ORTIZ MEDINA were identified.

K. NPPR RECORDS

Confidential Informant [] advised that on [] [] he had ascertained that [] had tried to procure a car to be used in moving the NPPR records and was fearful of using the automobiles of [] [] as their cars were known and if used the movement of the records might be detected. The Informant subsequently stated that [] had utilized [] car to transfer the records to Park Avenue where the records were transferred to [] car and were taken to their new location somewhere on []

NY 100-7689

b7C

It is pointed out that SERAFIN COLON OLIVIERI, then Treasurer of the NPPR, [REDACTED]

L. COMMUNIST PARTY COLLABORATION AND INFILTRATION

1. Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners

On January 19, 1951, SA MAURICE E. MURPHY obtained a handbill at First Avenue and 42nd Street, entitled "Duty and Noblesse Oblige Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans".

The handbill denounced the "Yankee crimes" in Puerto Rico and attacked the continual colonial status of the Island. It called upon all Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans, as legitimate proof of their duty and feeling of gratitude to those who "with a spirit of bravery and sacrifice during the last 25 years have fought day after day to return to us our sacred patrimony of the fatherland", to come to the hall of Club Obrero Espanol, 1490 Madison Avenue, New York City, January 21, 1951 where a meeting would be held for the "Liberation of the Puerto Rican Political Prisoners".

The handbill was signed by FRANCISCO ARCHILLA as Provisional Secretary of the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. The handbill was printed at 1622 Madison Avenue, New York City, address of New Madison Printing, Proprietor JUAN CARCEL FERNANDEZ.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that the Club Obrero Espanol was in existence for about ten years among the Spanish speaking element in New York City and consistently supported Communist sponsored organizations through direct financial aid and the use of its clubrooms for such known Communists as WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. [REDACTED] also advised that the perennial reelected President of the Club Obrero Espanol was a member of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] of the Puerto Rican Labor Office in New York City, advised SAS [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

NY 100-7689

on November 5, 1950 that FRANCISCO ARCHILLA was active in American Labor Party affairs in Harlem.

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on October 18, 1950 that without question b2 the dynamic force in the American Labor Party is the Communist Party. He said that it is regarded as the political obligation of every Communist Party member in New York State to enroll and vote for the American Labor Party. b7D

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., in March, 1944, stated:

"For years the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of New York City, have been unable to win control."

On [] Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, made available a copy of a press release concerning the formation of the Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners. The records reflected that [] of the meeting at Club Obrero Espanol, on [] and that the following individuals were chosen to constitute the committee: b2 b7D

ABRAHAM UNGER
CONRAD LYNN
ERASTO ZAYAS
JULIO FLORES
JUAN B. PAGAN

JULIO PINTO GANDIA
DAVID DELLINGER
THELMA MIELKE
MANUEL MEDINA

The release stated that DAVID DELLINGER was "a well known United States Pacifist". It reflected that PINTO GANDIA discussed "the persecution which has befallen those who struggled for the independence of their country", and that PINTO GANDIA claimed that "police brutality, the

NY 100-7689

"massacres, and systematic imprisonment of the leadership for independence would continue unless Puerto Rico became independent."

The release reflected that ABRAHAM UNGER told the audience that "The American people, particularly the Labor Movement, could exercise a powerful influence in obtaining the freedom of Puerto Rican political prisoners, and in achieving the independence of the Island."

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised on February 21, 1951 that at the above meeting at Club Obrero Espanol on [] was introduced as Secretary and Organizer of the Club Obrero Espanol. The Informant reported that [] assisted in the collection of funds.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] identified AUGUSTIN SISAMON and JOSE SANTIAGO as being present among the audience of approximately 150 person.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on February 2, 1951 that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON and Communist MERCEDES ARROYO also attended above meeting.

b2

b7D

The Spanish language newspaper "El Diario" of January 23, 1951 reported that all the speakers at the above meeting emphasized "It is necessary to collect funds in this country to pay the costs of defending PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and their other fellow believers who are charged with the revolutionary disturbances which occurred on the Island."

Confidential Informant [] on [] made available an appeal on behalf of the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners for funds for the defense of the Puerto Rican political prisoners. This appeal reflected that DOLORES LEBRON DE PEREZ was acting as Treasurer of the Committee.

b2

b7D

An article appearing in Issue No. 1 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" reflected that on April 2, 1951, ABRAHAM UNGER,

NY 100-7689

of the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, sent a letter to DEAN ACHESON, President of the Fourth Deliberative Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American States, this letter in part stating:

"In a report which has just been received by the 'Committee on Civil Liberties of Puerto Rico', we are told that the fundamental and constitutional rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations are denied these political prisoners. The right to defend themselves and to produce witnesses in their favor is limited under pain of seeing themselves persecuted by the authorities. The Defense Attorneys are intimidated by punitive measures in order to prevent them from exercising their profession; they are required to put up bail of more than \$25,000 and they are refused the right to a trial by jury. This state of affairs must be considered by that Honorable Conference which is made to consider the peace and welfare of the whole continent.

"Your intervention is required because everything that is happening in Puerto Rico is due to the fact that the said nation does not enjoy its sovereignty. Also, the facts denounced here constitute a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the United Nations, international group to which your nation belongs."

The letter continued by stating: "It is in the interest of all the American Republics of so many deeds for their liberty and independence to recognize the fundamental right of the Puerto Rican nation to its own life.

"We present this grave situation so that you may exercise all the power and influence in your reach to see that appropriate measures are taken to free all the Puerto Rican prisoners and that all political persecution in Puerto Rico be ended and that the right of the people to their independence be recognized."

NY 100-7689

The letter as set forth in Issue No. 1 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" reflected that THELMA MIELKE was the Secretary of the Committee.

Issue No. 1 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" dated June, 1951, also carried an article addressed to Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans requesting the readers to give their financial aid in order to save the men and women who sacrifice everything for the good of the fatherland (Puerto Rico). The article stated that more than 350 political prisoners including 40 women were imprisoned and that funds were urgently needed for their defense. The article requested that funds be donated for the defense of these political prisoners. It was signed by ABRAHAM UNGER, 809 West 177th Street, New York City.

Issue No. 2 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" dated August, 1951, carried the identical item as reported above, but requested the donations be sent to JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA of 1861 Lexington Avenue, apartment 5, New York City.

Issue No. 7 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" dated April, 1952, continues to request that funds for the defense of the political prisoners be sent to ORTIZ MEDINA.

2. Communist Party Attempts to Infiltrate the NPPR

Confidential Informant [] reported that on [] JUAN CARCEL FERNANDEZ, Proprietor of New Madison Printing, had stated that although he himself detested Communism, there are some members of the NPPR who would welcome aid from the Communists and from Soviet Russia.

[] advised on January 29, 1952 that on January 27, 1952, an individual whose first name is JOSE and a member of the American Labor Party, inferred that the ALP was attempting to assist the Nationalist prisoners in Puerto Rico.

NY 100-7689

Confidential Informant [] advised on March 26, 1952 that this same JOSE had attended the NPPR commemoration Massacre of Ponce held on March 23, 1952.

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised that on February 17, 1952 PABLO MANUEL GARCIA MENDEZ, Secretary of Education of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico was the principal speaker at a rally held at the Park Palace, New York City. The subject of the rally was "Puerto Rico Today". The posters reflected that the rally was sponsored by the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights and the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico. [] advised that among those individuals attending, he identified Communists MANUEL MAGANA, CARMEN MEANA, MERCEDES ARROYO and MILTON WALKER of the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico. [] also advised that the Nationalists JULIO PINTO GANDIA, CESAR GILBERTO TORRES and JUAN BERNARD LEBRON were in the audience.

b2

b7D

[] advised that the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico is a front of the Communist Party, USA.

b2

b7D

[] stated that PABLO GARCIA in his speech tried to eliminate the sentences that were openly Communist in order to put stress on the Puerto Rican problems. GARCIA stressed the peace liberty line and charged the Yankees with imperialist intent. According to the Informant, GARCIA constantly repeated the words "Yankee Imperialism and its lackeys on the Island". He spoke of discrimination among the Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

b2

b7D

The Informant reported that after the speech of PABLO GARCIA, PINTO GANDIA in a sharp voice shouted for the floor and requested a turn to ask questions. According to the Informant, PINTO GANDIA stated that the blood of the Puerto Rican martyrs could not be used for "other purposes". He was given the right to speak.

PINTO GANDIA requested that the speaker PABLO GARCIA clarify for him the significance of the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights and the destination of the funds which that Committee had collected. PINTO GANDIA stated that for several weeks in the past he had been receiving information that throughout the middle west this committee had been collecting funds from the

NY 100-7689

miserable Puerto Rican salaries with the pretext of assisting the political prisoners and the independence of Puerto Rico. PINTO GANDIA then charged that there are other marshalized countries in the world other than those assisted by the United States. According to the Informant, PINTO GANDIA inferred that the countries behind the Iron Curtain are dominated by Soviet Russia and he felt that he did not want Puerto Rico to be in that category. PABLO GARCIA, according to the Informant, stated that the financial aid received by the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights had been small and that the Nationalists have not needed their aid because they, the Nationalists, have very good attorneys of their own, but that the aid had been offered to them.

Confidential Informant [] said that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON then arose and asked about COLLAZO, which PABLO GARCIA had mentioned among the activities of the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights. GARCIA in his speech had stated that the Committee was working to obtain for COLLAZO a commutation of his death sentence. LEBRON was indignant and said that a pardon was not enough so that COLLAZO could be killed in the underground dungeons. LEBRON said it was necessary to demand COLLAZO'S release. He concluded by saying that the most beautiful thing for a Nationalist was to crown his life by giving it for his fatherland.

GANDIA, according to [] answered that he understood that it was not enough that the death sentence be commuted, but that it was necessary to insist amnesty for all political prisoners. After the verbal battle was over, an unknown Puerto Rican then asked for the floor to propose that the Nationalists be invited to form a part of the New York Committee of the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights.

[] stated that judging from the applause the majority of the audience were Communists and only a minority were Nationalists. PINTO GANDIA was very aggressive against the Communists and was eloquent in his repeated references to the other marshalization. [] said that

NY 100-7689

PABLO GARCIA and the other Communists were very courteous to the Nationalists, trying to attract the Nationalists to themselves.

Confidential Informant [] reported on March 26, 1952 that at the NPPR celebration Massacre of Ponce on March 22, 1951, ABRAHAM UNGER in his speech had openly invited the Nationalists to receive Communist help. b2 b7D

M. FACTIONALISM

Confidential Informant [] advised in March, 1951 that PINTO GANDIA had stated that [] was very angry with him because he had returned to [] home where [] was then residing, in a [] said that it would be best to move away from [] residence. b2 b7D b7C

[] advised that at the NPPR picnic at Bear Mountain on August 5, 1951, PINTO GANDIA [] According to the informant, ORTIZ MEDINA [] carefully and expressed anger at PINTO'S indiscretion [] b2 b7D b7C

Confidential Informant [] advised that during the NPPR picnic, he overheard IRIS COLLAZO state that MARY CORREA was angry with the NPPR and will not tolerate any member of that group in her house, and has openly stated that if any member came to her home, she would call the FBI. According to the Informant, MARY CORREA complains of the trouble caused her family by JUAN CORREA'S membership in the NPPR and that this trouble had cost them all their money. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on November 9, 1951 that he had ascertained that a meeting of the NPPR had been held at the home of MARIA QUINONES on [] [] stated that he had ascertained that [] individuals had attended this meeting, namely, [] and [] and that the meeting was called to desist PINTO GANDIA from making accusations against b2 b7D

NY 100-7689

PIETRI PEREZ whom PINTO believed had divulged information of the NPPR to the Federal authorities. According to the Informant, at the meeting, [] was asked why he had left papers available concerning the NPPR which had fallen into the hands of the Government. [] countered by saying that he was disgusted to be associated with such a bunch of stupid people, whereupon [] arose and told [] to apologize for the statement. [] apologized. b7D

CARRASQUILLO, according to [] considers PINTO GANDIA as having "a one track mind". b2 b7D

b7D Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that he had ascertained that JUAN BERNARDO LEBRON was extremely angry with PINTO GANDIA for the way that the latter had treated PABLO GARCIA during a meeting of the Puerto Rican Committee on Civil Rights. [] stated that LEBRON said that PINTO GANDIA thinks he is better educated and smarter than anyone else, and that no one is able to discuss any subject with him. b2 b7D

b7D Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that he had ascertained that [] wanted to join forces with RAMON SANCHEZ to vote MARIA QUINONES out of the Presidency of the Committee Las Hijos del Caribe and to nominate and elect ORTIZ MEDINA in her place. [] stated that [] does not trust MARIA QUINONES because QUINONES is dictatorial and may have purloined NPPR funds in the past as QUINONES had only sent \$100 to assist the Nationalists in Puerto Rico from the proceeds of the NPPR dance which was held on November 17, 1951. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised that at a meeting of Las Hijos del Caribe held at MARIA QUINONES' home on [] before those assembled, made fun of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS stating that ALBIZU CAMPOS had intercourse with all the women in the NPPR, but that as far as she herself was concerned, the most ALBIZU CAMPOS could do was to kiss her on the cheek. Informant stated that [] expressed herself in b2 b7D

NY 100-7689

a very filthy manner. [] stated that [] who had attended the above meeting, had commented that he considered [] statements one of the worst samples of sabotage against the NPPR he had ever heard and ventured the thought that perhaps [] is working for the FBI. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on [] that MARIA QUINONES opposes the recruitment of Nationalists from Brooklyn into the NPPR because if they once joined the Junta they would be under the jurisdiction of the Nationalists in New York City, whereas if they did not join, those individuals residing in Brooklyn would be considered as sympathizers and, therefore, more under the control of QUINONES. b2 b7D

N. TRAVEL OF LEADERS

[] PINTO GANDIA was anticipating making a trip to Puerto Rico, ostensibly for the purpose of making contacts for his employer, the Sears Company. PINTO GANDIA stated that he did not have permission from the Federal authorities to travel to Puerto Rico, but was going any way. Informant advised that the purpose of PINTO GANDIA'S trip was to attempt to see if he could cause the revocation of the parole of JUAN PIETRI PEREZ and his recall to Puerto Rico. b2 b7D

Informant advised that PINTO GANDIA did not make the trip.

Confidential Informant [] advised on January 3, 1952 that [] had overheard VICTOR CARRASQUILLO state that GONZALO LEBRON of the NPPR in Chicago had been in New York City, but had returned several days previously. CARRASQUILLO stated that GONZALO LEBRON had come to New York to contact leaders of the NPPR and had brought a list of the signatures obtained by the Party in Chicago for the commutation of the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO. The exact purpose of the visit of GONZALO LEBRON in New York was unknown. b7D b2 b7D

NY 100-7689

Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised in April, 1951, that PINTO GANDIA of New York City, had visited GONZALO LEBRON in Chicago for [] days, between the approximate days of []

b2

b7D

Confidential Informant [] advised on May 5, 1952 that he had ascertained that JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA and JULIO PINTO GANDIA, had visited Chicago during March, 1952. [] also stated that [] did not like the idea of having ORTIZ MEDINA and PINTO GANDIA travelling to Chicago as he considered it foolish since they could have accomplished just as much by correspondence.

b2

b7D

10. CAMPAIGN TO COMMUTE DEATH SENTENCE OF OSCAR COLLAZO

The New York Spanish language newspaper "El Diario" dated May 24, 1951 carried an article captioned "For the Life of Collazo". This article reported that the well known Puerto Rican newspaper woman, ISABEL CUCHI COLL, had started a campaign to collect signatures on a document which would request that President TRUMAN commute the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO.

The article further stated that ISABEL CUCHI COLL was trying to obtain signatures from all groups, cultural, social, religious and in general from all circles of citizens interested in the commutation of the death sentence imposed on COLLAZO for his attempt to take the life of the President.

Confidential Informant [] advised that on [], he had a conversation with [] [] advised that [] is a Puerto Rican writer. She works in the [] and also collaborates on some newspapers in reviews of Puerto Rico.

b2

b7D

[] said that [] reported that she does not belong to any political party and is not affiliated with the NPPR. According to [] motives

NY 100-7689

in the campaign are humanitarian and she is disturbed that OSCAR COLLAZO, a young man, should be executed for such a foolish thing he did.

Confidential Informant [] advised on September 4, 1951 that JUAN B. EMMANUELLI, Secretary of Organization of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, then visiting New York City, had stated that the Communists were doing nothing to assist in obtaining the commutation of COLLAZO'S death sentence, since by commuting the death sentence, the prestige of the United States would be enhanced internationally. b2 b7D

[] reported that in September, 1951, ROSA COLLAZO, wife of OSCAR COLLAZO, and her daughters, were actively requesting signatures for the petition to commute COLLAZO'S death sentence. b2 b7D

[] advised that on [] he overheard PINTO GANDIA state that he was busily engaged in collecting signatures for the petition of COLLAZO'S commutation of the death sentence. b2 b7D

[] advised that on [] ROSA COLLAZO stated that over 30,000 signatures on the petition to commute COLLAZO'S sentence had been forwarded to President TRUMAN.

III. MEMBERSHIP

A. OFFICERS

Confidential Informant [] advised that in June, 1951, JUAN FRANCISCO ORTIZ MEDINA had stated that he was the President of the NPPR and that SERAFIN COLON was Treasurer. b2 b7D

A throwaway of the NPPR entitled "The Truth of the State of Health of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS", dated June 8, 1951 was signed by JOSE A. OTERO, Secretary.

NY 100-7689

Issue No. 7 of "Puerto Rico En Marcha" in its account of the NPPR celebration "Massacre de Ponce" held at Park Palace, March 23, 1952 reflected that PINTO GANDIA was introduced as the delegate of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico in the United States, and ORTIZ MEDINA as President of the NPPR.

[] advised on May 28, 1952 that ORTIZ MEDINA b2 stated that besides holding the Office of President, he is also Treasurer of the NPPR. b7D

B. MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS

The below named individuals as set forth previously have been identified as either members or sympathizers of the N.P.P.R. or have been identified as attending N.P.P.R. affairs on at least two separate occasions since January 1, 1951. The latest known addresses of these persons are set forth.

ACOSTA PABLO - wa. "ISA
126 East 103rd Street, NYC
Business Address

CARCEL FERNANDEZ, JUAN
1622 Madison Avenue, NYC
Business Address

ALVAREZ, BLANCA IRIS
[]

CARRASQUILLO, IRIS DE
Wife of VICTOR CARRASQUILLO

ALVAREZ, CARMELO
[]

CARRASQUILLO, VICTOR
147 East 103rd Street, NYC
Business Address

ALVAREA, MARIA
[]

COLON, SERAFIN
[]

ALVAREZ, NOEMI
[]

COLLAZO, IRIS
[]

b7C

b7C

NY 100-7689

COLLAZO, LYDIA

[REDACTED]

COLLAZO, ROSA

[REDACTED]

CORREA, JUAN
931 Westchester Avenue, Bronx
Business Address

CRUZ, JUAN

[REDACTED]

GARCIA COTTO, JUAN

[REDACTED]

GONZALEZ CASTRO, SANTIAGO - wa.
"CHAGO"

[REDACTED]

LAMONT, ROSA

[REDACTED]

LEBRON DE PEREZ, DOLORES - was.
VIOLETA DEL VALLE, "LOLITA"

LEBRON, JUAN BERNARDO - wa.
"NANDO"

[REDACTED]

LOPEZ, JOSEFA
Niece of LUCIA MONTES

b7C

MARRERO, CARMEN

[REDACTED]

MEDINA, FERNANDO

[REDACTED]

MIELKE, THELMA
84 Horatio Street, NYC

MONTES, LUCIA

[REDACTED]

MOUNIER, EUGENIO, wa.
Acevedo Mounier, Eugenio

[REDACTED]

NATAL, SAMUEL

[REDACTED]

NAZARIO, PEDRO J.

[REDACTED]

NIEVES MALSAN, SANTIAGO - was.
"TATO", "QUIROGA"

[REDACTED]

ORTIZ, DANIEL

[REDACTED]

ORTIZ MEDINA, JUAN FRANCISCO

[REDACTED]

NY 100-7689

ORTIZ, JUANITA
[REDACTED]

ORTIZ, MANUEL
[REDACTED]

✓ ORTIZ, RAMONITA
[REDACTED]

OTERO, JOSE A.
[REDACTED]

PANTOJA, JULIO
[REDACTED]

PINTO GANDIA, JULIO, wa.
"Julito"
[REDACTED]

QUINONES, ESTEBEN
146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
Tel: MA 5-6922

QUINONES, MARIA
146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
Tel: MA 5-6922

QUINONES, "TIRSO", wa.
Angel "Tirso" Rodriguez
[REDACTED]

RIVERA LOZADA, AMADEO
[REDACTED]

RIVERA, BERNARDO

RIVERA, JUAN

RUIZ, RAFAEL

SANCHEZ, RAMON

SISAMON, AGUSTIN

SORTANO, EUSEBIO
[REDACTED]

TORRES, CESAR GILBERTO

TORRES, HERMINIO
[REDACTED]

TORRES, JOSE HUMBERTO

VAZQUEZ, ESTEFANO
[REDACTED]

VELAZQUEZ, JULIO HECTOR
[REDACTED]

ZAYAS, ERASTO
[REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

NY 100-7689

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on May 21, 1952 that the below named individuals, not previously mentioned in the report, are either sympathizers or members of the NPPR:

ARRONA PRIMO
[redacted]

LOPEZ, LYNN, widow of ROBERTO ACEVEDO
[redacted]

NAVARRO, JOSE
[redacted]

OTERO, GRACIELA G.
[redacted]

REYERO, MARGARITA
[redacted]

SANTIAGO, CELESTINO
[redacted]

b2

b7D

b7C

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-7689

b7D

INDEX OF NAMES

NAME

PAGES

ACOSTA, PABLO
ALBIZU CAMPOS, PEDRO

ALVAREZ, CARMELO

ALVAREZ, BLANCA IRIS

ALVAREZ, MARIA

ALVAREZ, NOEMI

ARBONA, PRIMO

ARCHER, JOSEPH V.

ARCHILLA, FRANCISCO

b7D

BRITO, CARLOS

CARCEL FERNANDEZ, JUAN

CARRASQUILLO, IRIS DE
CARRASQUILLO, VICTOR

CASTRO, PAULINO
COLLAZO, IRIS

COLLAZO, LYDIA
COLLAZO, OSCAR

COLLAZO, ROSA
COLON, ENRIQUE
COLON, SERAFIN

CORREA, JUAN
CORREA, MARY
CRUZ, JUAN

CUCHI COLL, ISABEL
DE JESUS RIVERA, FRANCISCO

NY 100-7689

b7D

INDEX OF NAMES (cont'd.)

b7D

NAME

PAGES

[REDACTED]
EMMANUELLI, JUAN B.

[REDACTED]
FLORES, TOMASA
FOSTER, WILLIAM Z.

GALINDE, GRACIELA (ph)
GARCIA COTTO, JUAN
GARCIA MENDEZ, PABLO MANUEL
GONZALEZ, CARMEN
GONZALEZ CASTRO, SANTIAGO

[REDACTED]
JUARBE JUARBE, JUAN

LAMONT, ROSA
LEBRON DE PEREZ, DOLORES

LEBRON, GONZALO
LEBRON, JUAN BERNARDO

LOPEZ, JOSEFA
LOPEZ, LYNN
LYNN, CONRAD

MAGANA, MANUEL
MARCANTONIO, VITO

[REDACTED]
MARRERO, CARMEN
MATOS PAOLI, FRANCISCO

[REDACTED]
MEDINA, FERNANDO
[REDACTED]

NY 100-7689

b7D

INDEX OF NAMES (cont'd.)

b7D

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
MEDINA RAMIREZ, RAMON	
MIELKE, THELMA	
MONTES, LUCIA	
MOUNIER, EUGENIO	
MUNOZ MARIN, LUIS	
NATAL, SAMUEL	
NAVARRO, JOSE	
NAZARIO, PEDRO J.	
NIEVES MALSAN, SANTIAGO	
[REDACTED]	
OTERO, GRACIELA	
OTERO, JOSE A.	
ORTIZ, DANIEL	
ORTIZ, JUANITA	
ORTIZ MEDINA, JUAN FRANCISCO	
ORTIZ, MANUEL	
ORITZ, RAMONITA	
[REDACTED]	
PANTOJA, JULIO	
[REDACTED] (ph)	
PERRICHI, EMILIO	
PIETRI PEREZ, JUAN	
PINTO GANDIA, JULIO	
QUINONES, ESTEBEN	
QUINONES, MARIA	
QUINONES, "TIRSO"	
QUINTERO, LUISA	

NY 100-7689

b7D

INDEX OF NAMES (cont'd.)

b7D

NAME

PAGES

REYERO, MARGARITA
REYNOLDS, RUTH
RIVERA LOZADA, AMADEO
RIVERA, BERNARDO
RIVERA, JUAN
RODRIGUEZ, EUFEMIO
RUIZ, RAFAEL

SANABRIA, CARLOS
SANCHEZ, RAMON
SANCHEZ MORALES, WILFREDO
SANTIAGO, CELESTINO
SANTIAGO, JOSE

SISAMON, AGUSTIN
SORIANO, EUSEBIO

TORRES, CESAR GILBERTO
TORRES, HERMINIO
TORRES, JOSE HUMBERTO
TORRESOLA, CARMEN
TORRESOLA, GRISELIO

UNGER, ABRAHAM

VAZQUEZ, ESTEFANO
VELAZQUEZ, JULIO H.
VILLARINI, NERI

ZAYAS, ERASTO

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

b7D

b7C

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
<div></div>	Violence against <div></div>	Pd 1/16- 18/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-6A
	Interest in Firearms, 1/28/51	Pd 1/27/51 -2/2/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-16
	Collection of Funds	2/2/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-16
	Violence against <div></div>	Pd 2/2-9/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-17
	Collection of Funds	2/2-9/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-17
	NPPR Dance - Hunts Point, 4/7/51	Pd 2/9- 16/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-18
	Possible intimidation of Govt. Witness	Pd 2/9- 16/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-18
	Collection of Funds	Pd 2/9- 16/51	<div></div> Orally	66-5185-18

b2

b7D

NY 100-7689

b7D

b2

b7D

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Possible intimi- dation of Govt. witness, 2/29/51	Pd 2/16-23/51		66-5185- 21
	Violence against [redacted] 2/17/51	Pd 2/16-23/51		66-5185- 21
	Possession of Firearms	Pd 2/16-23/51		66-5185 - 21
	Security measures 2/20/51	Pd 2/16-23/51		66-5185- 21
	NPPR records	Pd 2/16-23/51		66-5185- 21
	Possible intimi- dation of Govt. witness, 2/27/51	Pd 2/23/51 to 3/2/51		66-5185- 24
	Arms of NPPR	Pd 3/2-9/51		66-5185- 26
	Possible intimi- dation of Govt. Witness, 3/5/51	Pd 3/2-9/51		66-5185- 26
	Factionalism	Pd 3/2-9/51		66-5185- 26
	NPPR Dance - Hunts Point, 4/7/51	4/7-14/51		66-5185- 30
	Collection of Funds	4/7-14/51		66-5185- 30

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Possible Intimi- dation of Govt. Witness	Pd 4/21-28/51		66-5185- 32 b7C
	NPPR meetings	Pd 5/12-18/51		66-5185- 37
	Violence against [redacted]	Pd 5/12-18/51		66-5185- 37
	Travel of Leaders	Pd 5/12-18/51		66-5185- 37
	Interest in Firearms	Pd 5/26/51 to 6/2/51		66-5185- 39
	Interest in Firearms	Pd 6/2-9/51		66-5185- 40
	Interest in Firearms	Pd 6/9-16/51		66-5185- 42
	Officers	Pd 6/9-16/51		66-5185- 42
	NPPR Party, [redacted]	Pd 6/16-23/51		66-5185- 43
	Possible inti- midation of Govt. Witness	Pd 6/16-23/51		66-5185- 43
Violence against [redacted]	Pd 6/16-23/51	66-5185- 43		

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Interest in Firearms	Pd 6/16-23/51		66-5185- 43 b7C
	NPPR Party, 6/30/51	Pd 6/23-30/51		66-5185- 44A
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha"	6/29/51		66-5185- 44A
	Possible intimi- dation of Govt. Witness, 6/30/51	Pd 6/30/51 to 7/4/51		66-5185- 45
	Other violence, 6/30/51	Pd 6/30/51 to 7/4/51		66-5185- 45
	NPPR Picnic, Bear Mountain, 8/5/51	Pd 7/13-20/51		66-5185- 47
	Possible intimi- dation of Govt. Witness	Pd 7/13-20/51		66-5185- 47
	NPPR Picnic, Bear Mountain, 8/5/51	7/28/51 to 8/5/51		66-5185- 49
	Interest in Firearms, 8/5/51	7/28/51 to 8/5/51		66-5185- 49
	Factionalism, 8/5/51	7/28/51 to 8/5/51		66-5185- 49

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Other violence	Pd 8/25/51 to 9/1/51		66-5185- 55 b7C
	Interest in Firearms	Pd 8/25/51 to 9/1/51		66-5185- 55
	Puerto Rico En Marcha"	Pd 8/25/51 to 9/1/51		66-5185- 55
	NPPR meetings	Pd 9/1-8/51		66-5185- 55A
	Possible intimi- dation of Govt. witness	Pd 9/1-8/51		66-5185- 55A
	Commutation of OSCAR COLLAZO	Pd 9/1-8/51		66-5185- 55A
	Interest in Firearms	Pd 9/8-15/51		66-5185- 56
	Collection of Funds	Pd 9/8-15/51		66-5185- 56
	Other violence	Pd 9/22-29/51		66-5185- 58
	NPPR meetings, 10/6/51	10/10/51		66-5185- 61

NY 100-7689

b2

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

b7C

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Other violence	10/13/51		66-5185-61
	Possession of Firearms	10/10/51		66-5185-61
	Collection of Funds	10/20/51		66-5185-62
	Other Propaganda	10/20/51		66-5185-62
	Commutation of OSCAR COLLAZO	Pd 10/13-20/51		66-5185-62
	NPRR Dance, 11/17/51	10/24/51		66-5185-63
	Other violence, 10/26/51	10/27/51		66-5185-63
	Possible intimidation of Govt. Witness	10/26/51		100-1852-1673, p. 18
	NPRR meeting, 10/31/51	11/1/51		66-5185-64
	Propaganda	11/1,2/51		66-5185-64
Propaganda	11/2/51		100-7689-1A158	

NY 100-7689

b2

b7D

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.) b7C

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Violence against [redacted]	11/9/51		66-5185- 65
	Other violence, 11/5/51	11/9/51		66-5185- 65
	Factionalism, 11/5/51	11/9/51		66-5185- 65
	NPPR Dance, 11/17/51	11/19/51		66-5185- 70
	Commutation of OSCAR COLLAZO	11/19/51		66-5185- 70
	NPPR Picnic, Bear Mountain, pictures	11/19/51		100-7689- 1A157
	Arms of NPPR, 11/25/51	11/27/51		66-5185- 73
	Bear Mountain Picnic, 8/5/51	12/4/51		66-5185- 73
	Violence against [redacted]	11/27/51		66-5185- 73
	Other violence, 11/25/51	11/27/51		66-5185- 73
	NPPR meeting Hall	12/28/51		66-5185- 77

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha"	1/5/52		66-5185- 78
	Travel of officers	1/3/52		66-5185- 78
	NPPR meeting, 1/12/52	1/12/52		66-5185- 79
	Collection of Funds	1/9/52		66-5185- 79
	NPPR Party, 1/19/52	1/19/52		66-5185- 80
	NPPR Party, 1/26/52	1/27/52		66-5185- 83
	Violence against [redacted] b7D	2/4/52		66-5185- 77A
	NPPR Picnic, Bear Mountain, 8/5/51	2/8/52		66-5185- 84
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha"	2/8/52		66-5185- 84
	Factionalism, 2/17/52	2/19/52		66-5185- 86
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #3	2/19/52		100-7689 1A169
	Massacre de Ponce, 3/23/52	3/24/52		66-5185- 93

b7C

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Throwaway announc- ing Massacre de Ponce	3/17/52		100-7689- 1A166 b7C
	NPPR meeting, [redacted]	[redacted]		66-5185- 100
	Security Measures b7D	5/15/52		66-5185- 100
	Travel of Officers	5/5/52		66-5185- 102
	NPPR, [redacted]	5/20/52		66-5185- 103
	Security Measures	6/6/52		Instant report
	NPPR Dance, 11/19/52	11/19/52		66-6657- 3
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" distribu- tion	12/28/52 1/4/52		66-6657- 4
	CP collaboration & infiltration	1/29/52		66-6657- 4
	NPPR Party, 2/2/52	2/4/52		66-6657- 7
	Las Hijas del Caribe	2/15/52		66-6657- 8

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	NPPR Party, 2/16/52	2/20/52		66-6657- 9 b7C
	NPPR Party, 2/23/52	2/27/52		66-6657- 10
	NPPR Party, 3/1/52	3/5/52		66-6657- 11
	Las Hijas del Caribe	3/5/52		66-6657- 11
	Security Measures	3/5/52		66-6657- 11
	NPPR Dance, 11/17/51	3/26/52		66-6657- 13
	Las Hijas del Caribe	3/26/51		66-6657- 13
	Collection of Funds	3/26/52		66-6657- 13
	Massacre de Ponce, 3/23/52	3/26/52		66-6657- 12
	Collection of funds, 3/23/52	3/26/52		66-6657- 12
	Security measures	3/26/52		66-6657- 12
	CP collaboration & infiltration	3/26/52		66-6657- 12

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Factionalism, 3/16/52	3/26/52		66-6657- 13 b7C
	NPPR Party, 3/29/52	4/9/52		66-6657- 15
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #6	3/26/52		100-7689- 1A163
	Factionalism, 3/30/52	4/9/52		66-6657- 14
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #7	4/24/52		100-7689- 1A174
	Collection of Funds, 5/31/52	6/4/52		66-6657 - 25
	Factionalism	6/4/52		66-6657
	Officers	5/28/52		66-6657
	NPPR Party, 4/19/52	4/24/52		66-6657
	Las Hijas del Caribe	5/14/52		66-6657
	Las Hijas del Caribe	5/21/52		100-7689
	NPPR meeting	1/2/51		100-7689- 2078

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Club Cultural Hispano de Bronx	1/2/51		100-7689- 2078
				b7C
	Other propaganda	8/4/51		100-7689- 1A152
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #1	8/4/51		100-7689- 1A154
	Grito de Lares, 9/23/51	10/5/51		66-6437- 48
	NPPR Party, 5/19/51	9/19/51		66-6437- 43
	Collection of Funds	9/19/51	66-6437- 43	
	NPPR meetings, [redacted]	11/20/51		66-6437- 54
Commutation of OSCAR COLLAZO	6/8/51	66-6668- 474		
	Grito de Lares, 9/13/51	10/2/51	66-6668 588	
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha"	2/8/52	Instant Report	

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	CP collaboration and infiltration	2/21/52		66-6668- 674 b7C
	Grito de Lares, 9/23/51	9/28/51		66-6338- 4
	Announcement of Grito de Lares	9/28/51		100-7689- 1A156
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #2	10/10/51		100-7689- 1A155
	CP collaboration & infiltration	11/16/51		66-6338- 7
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #4	2/7/52		100-7689- 1A161
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" distribu- tion, 3/2/52	3/3/52		66-6338- 9
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" editorials 2/16/52	3/3/52		66-6338- 10
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" #5	3/13/52		100-7689- 1A162
	"Puerto Rico En Marcha" distribu- tion	3/13/52		100-7689- 1A162
	Massacre de Ponce, 3/23/52	4/28/52		66-6338- 12

NY 100-7689

b2

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

b7D

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Other violence	July, 1951	<div></div> orally	100-7689- 2248
	6/2/51	6/2/51	b7C	

Documentation requested

Committee for De-
fence of Political
Prisoners

2/2/51

66-6669-
3297

Committee for
Defence of
Political Prisoners

4/3/51

100-7689-
1A142,
1A143

Club Obrero
Espanol

Used in documentation

Commutation of
OSCAR COLLAZO

9/4/51

66-6669-
3467

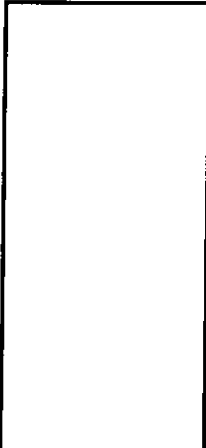
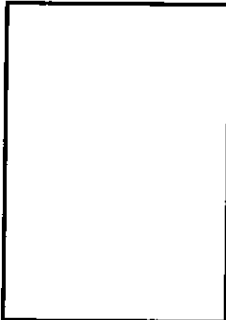
Committee on Aid
to Puerto Rico

Used in documentation

Used in documentation

NY 100-7689

ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Info.</u>	<u>Date Rcvd.</u>	<u>Agent Who Received Info.</u>	<u>File No. and Location</u>
	Committee for De- fense of Political Prisoners and Press Release	2/7/51		100-7689- 14138 b7C
	Committee for Defense of Poli- tical Prisoners	2/21/51		105-914- 746
		Travel of offi- cers	4/8/52	Documentation re- quested

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report the activities of the NPPR
in New York City.

REFERENCE

b7C

Report of SA  at New York, 4/12/51